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(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

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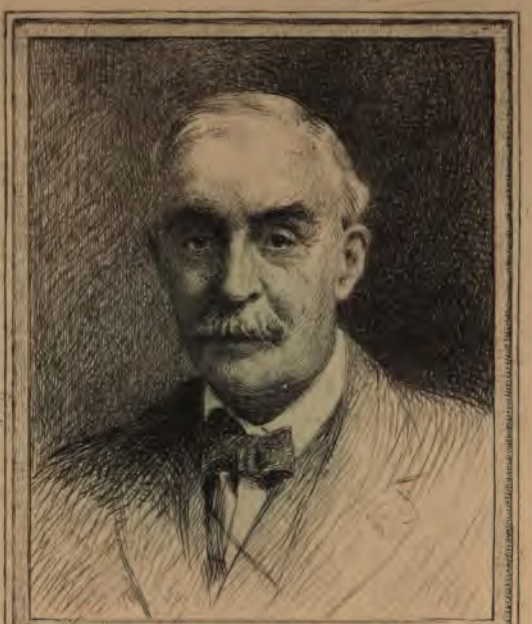

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To organise, promote, and assist in any way whatsoever the study and advancement of Economics or Political Economy, Political Science or Political Philosophy, Statistics, Sociology, History, Geography, and any subject cognate to any of these.

To provide for all classes and denominations, without any distinction whatsoever, opportunities and encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education of the highest grade and quality in the various branches of knowledge dealt with by the Institution, and especially those prescribed or required by the University of London from time to time.

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THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

When the London School of Economics and Political Science was founded, the absence of any system of Commercial Education of a University type, and the meagre provision for scientific training in Economics and Political Science in the United Kingdom, as compared with the Continent and the United States, had long been the subject of complaint. The Gresham University Commissioners pointed out "the imperative and urgent need for supplying . . . to the students in the London University" the kind of education provided in France by the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*. A committee of Section F of the British Association reported in 1894 that they "could not but regard the condition of economic studies at the universities and colleges as unsatisfactory. As contrasted with Continental countries, and also with the United States, the United Kingdom possesses no regular system." Economic and political studies depended for their encouragement mainly on the partial recognition of these subjects in certain University Examinations, and the

chance inspiration of passing events and the interest which most Englishmen feel in public affairs. "Nowhere could the syllabus be said to have been worked out in definite relation to particular callings —investigation and research, the civil service, municipal and public work, or business life. There were no great institutions in which advanced work could be carried on, and which might serve as the outward and visible embodiment of a higher range of ideas than those which the student had already mastered."[1] The importance of scientific training in relation to business and commercial life was realised far less than it is at the present time. Here and there examination schemes of an elementary or secondary grade were in operation, or occasional classes or courses of lectures on what were called commercial subjects were organised. But no great public institution in England had taken in hand the problem of Commercial Education of a University type, and most of the institutions on the Continent confined themselves to the provision of instruction of a lower grade than that contemplated by the School. The founders of the School contemplated, from the first, the provision of scientific training in the methods of investigation and research, and special courses of study suitable for different groups of business men, the civil and municipal services, journalism, and public work. The conception of Higher Commercial Education adopted by them was that of "a system of higher education which stands in the same relation to the life and calling of the manufacturer, the merchant, and other man of business as the medical schools of the Universities to that of the doctor, a system, that is, which provides a scientific training in the structure and organisation of modern industry and commerce, and the general causes and criteria of prosperity, as they are illustrated or explained in the policy and the experience of the British Empire and foreign countries."

FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL.

Provisional arrangements were discussed at the end of 1894; a small committee was formed for carrying the scheme into effect, and the actual work of organisation commenced in April, 1895, when Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, was appointed to be the first Director. By the end of May, 1895, matters were sufficiently advanced for the publication of a preliminary prospectus, containing a brief statement of the objects of the School and a provisional list of lecturers.

In view of the changes contemplated in connection with the University of London, foreign institutions were closely studied, and eminent authorities on the subjects it was proposed to teach, and experts actually engaged in business and administration, both in England and foreign countries, were consulted before the scheme ultimately adopted was prepared. It was realised that it was neither

[1] See Report on the London School of Economics and Political Science in *Special Reports* (Education Department), Vol. II., p. 84.

practicable nor desirable to found in England an exact copy of any foreign institution, because the conditions of success on the Continent were not to be found and could not be created in England. But it was important to establish and maintain a high University standard in the work of the School, and it was hoped that the scientific training would ultimately be as thorough and comprehensive as in any of the great Continental centres. The success already achieved by the School would have been impossible without the aid of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. The Board made a grant to the School of £500 in the first year, increased to £1,200 in the year 1896-7, which enabled the Committee to include in the programme several subjects of great importance in a scheme of commercial and professional education of University grade.

It was thought desirable not to give the new School a fixed and inelastic constitution, but to make, from time to time, such arrangements as might be necessary to bring the School into close touch with the needs of the different professional and business classes from which, it was anticipated, the majority of the students would be drawn. In this manner the small committee which was formed in 1894 has grown into the present governing body of the School. It was felt to be very important that the School should occupy as central a position as possible. With this object in view, rooms were taken at 9, John Street, Adelphi. The Society of Arts also generously placed their lecture hall at the disposal of the School for certain evenings in the week, and the London Chamber of Commerce provided facilities for the delivery of some of the commercial courses at Botolph House, Eastcheap, and co-operated with the School in making the lectures known amongst people engaged in business. But the success of the School was so great that these arrangements were, from the first, inadequate, and in June, 1896, the School was removed to 10, Adelphi Terrace.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

As early as the first term, after the School was founded, it became clear that if the research work of the School was to be efficiently carried on, it would be necessary to establish a library containing books, reports, and documents on economics and political science, the collection of which was not at that time systematically undertaken by any existing library. The work of the students was seriously hindered owing to the want of the requisite materials, and with a view to supplying the deficiency official bodies and private individuals were approached some time before the establishment of the library was definitely undertaken. Early in 1896, however, it was resolved to take the matter in hand, and an appeal was issued in February of that year. The appeal stated that the object of the scheme was "to provide, for the serious student of administrative or constitutional problems, what has hitherto been lacking in this country, namely, a collection of the materials for economic and political re-

search." It points out "the almost insuperable hindrance which the absence of such a library has hitherto put in the way of English students."

This appeal produced a sum of more than £2,500, and the Library was opened in November, 1896. It is difficult to describe precisely the extent of the collection which the Library contains. There are more than 34,000 entries in the Accession Book, and the collection includes not less than 50,000 volumes and many thousands of tracts, pamphlets, and other documents, many of them unique.

The additions during the last two years have been:

	1903-4.	1904-5.
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	11,440	12,156

THE NEW BUILDING.

Under the new constitution of the University of London, a "Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry)" was established in 1900, and the School of Economics admitted as a "School of the University" in that Faculty. The result was to render the premises in Adelphi Terrace wholly inadequate. This difficulty was overcome when the School removed to its new building, the Passmore Edwards Hall, Clare Market, W.C., which owes its origin to Mr. Passmore Edwards. When, in 1899-1900, the Technical Education Board of the London County Council was urging upon the London University Commissioners the importance of giving adequate recognition to subjects of Higher Commercial Education, some difficulty was felt as to the accommodation available for the proposed new Faculty dealing with these subjects. Mr. Passmore Edwards, recognising the importance of providing for the teaching of the subjects in question in the very heart of business London rather than at South Kensington or elsewhere, agreed to provide £10,000 (since then increased to £11,000) for the erection of a suitable building. Mr. Passmore Edwards appointed the late Bishop of London, Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Sidney Webb, L.C.C., as Trustees, to receive and expend his donation for the erection of the building. In consideration of this munificent gift, the London County Council agreed to appropriate to its educational work a site of 4,000 square feet, in its possession as surplus land under the Holborn to the Strand Improvement Scheme, the full value of £14,770 being debited to its Technical Education account. The Trustees, with the concurrence of Mr. Passmore Edwards, agreed to erect the building, free of any cost to the Council, on the Council's own freehold, thus making the Council the absolute owner of the premises. Considerable difficulty was met with in respect of rights

of light, and in order to avoid litigation the Corporate Property Committee of the County Council decided, after the work had been begun, that the building should be set back 10 feet. Owing to this fact, and to compensation payable for interference with neighbouring lights, the total cost of the building (including architect's fee and incidental expenses) amounted to more than £18,000, the whole of which sum was provided by private subscription.

The provision of this sum, and the requirements of the School for endowment, led the Governors to open a Building and Endowment Fund. A meeting in support of this fund was held at the Mansion House in 1901, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when the Earl of Rosebery (President of the School) gave an address on the need for Higher Commercial Education. In response to this appeal the sum of £10,017 was received, including a further donation of £1,000 from Mr. Passmore Edwards, and a gift of £5,000 from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

The foundation-stone of the new building was laid by the late Bishop of London on 2nd July, 1900, and the building was formally opened by the Earl of Rosebery on 29th May, 1902.

The unexpected rapidity with which the School has grown in the three years which have ensued has already made the question of further accommodation an urgent one.

Professor W. A. S. Hewins, the first Director of the School, resigned in the Autumn of 1903. On the 20th November of that year, the Governors passed the following resolution:—

"That in accepting the resignation of Professor Hewins, the Governors express their regret at losing his services, and their sense of the great ability, zeal, and devotion which he has for eight years given to the work of the London School of Economics and Political Science."

On the unanimous recommendation of the Governors, the Senate of the University elected as his successor Mr. H. J. Mackinder, formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, and also Principal of University College, Reading.

Among those who in the past have given lectures, either occasional or regular, at the School are the following :—

W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., Director of the School from 1895 to 1903.

W. J. Ashley, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, University of Birmingham.

C. A. Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Cloudesley S. H. Brereton, M.A., Licencié ès Lettres, Paris.

The Right Hon. Leonard Courtney.

The Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge.

HENRY H. S. CUNYNGHAME, C.B., M.A.

A. V. DICEY, M.A., B.C.L., Vinerian Professor of English Law, Oxford.

F. Y. EDGEWORTH, M.A., D.C.L., Drummond Professor of Political Economy, Oxford.

C. H. FIRTH, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford.

J. V. VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.

Sir ROBERT GIFFEN, K.C.B.

R. C. GLEN, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

G. LAWRENCE GOMME, F.S.A., Clerk of the London County Council.

ERNST VON HALLE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Berlin University.

E. J. HARPER, Statistical Officer of the London County Council.

HENRY HIGGS, LL.B.

F. W. HIRST, B.A.

The Right Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, M.P.

J. A. HOBSON, M.A.

J. W. JACOMB HOOD.

Miss B. L. HUTCHINS.

Sir COURTENAY P. ILBERT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Clerk to the House of Commons.

JOSEPH JACOBS, of the American Jewish Historical Society, Washington.

JOHN KEMP, M.A.

GEORGE KING, F.I.A., F.F.A.

F. W. LAWRENCE, M.A.

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Sir A. C. LYALL, K.C.B.

Miss ELLEN A. MCARTHUR, Girton College, Cambridge.

G. F. MCCLEARY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Battersea.

Sir JOHN MACDONNELL, K.C.B., LL.D., Quain Professor of Comparative Law, University College, London.

DONALD MACLEAN.

JULIUS MANDELLO, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Finance, University of Pressburg.

RICHARD MASTERS, of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

C. TRICE MARTIN, B.A., of H.M. Public Record Office.

The late J. E. C. MUNRO, LL.D., Professor of Law, Manchester.

YOSHISABURO OKAKURA, Imperial University, Tokyo.

DOUGLAS OWEN, Barrister-at-Law.

R. H. INGLIS PALGRAVE, F.R.S., Editor of the "Dictionary of Political Economy."

The Hon. GEORGE PEEL, M.A.

ALFRED W. POLLARD, M.A.

The Hon. W. P. REEVES, High-Commissioner for New Zealand.

CHARLES ROBERTS, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

A. H. RUEGG, K.C.

The Hon. BERTRAND RUSSELL, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

M. E. SADLER, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Education, Victoria University, Manchester.

HERBERT SAMUEL, M.A., M.P.

C. P. SANGER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

ERNEST J. SCHUSTER, Jur.D. (Munich), Barrister-at-Law.

ARTHUR SHERWELL, Joint Author of The Temperance Problem and Social Reform.

J. A. SIMON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, M.A., B.Sc., Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.

F. H. SPENCER, LL.B.

Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements.

R. TODHUNTER, M.A., formerly Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

Sir E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., Director of the British Museum.

J. WESTLAKE, M.A., Professor of International Law, Cambridge.

T. E. YOUNG, B.A., F.I.A., F.R.A.S., Past President of the Institute of Actuaries.

Since the School was opened in 1895 more than 4,000 students have been entered on its books.

In the last four sessions the numbers in attendance have stood as follows:

1901-02	542
1902-03	1,002
1903-04	1,311
1904-05	1,414

The number for 1904-5 included 132 graduate students; also 62 foreign students drawn from the following countries:

Austria.	Italy.
Bulgaria.	Japan
Chili.	Mexico.
China.	Norway.
Denmark.	Poland.
Finland.	Russia.
France.	Spain.
Germany.	Sweden.
Greece.	United States.
Hungary.	

ALMANACK, 1905-6.

OCTOBER, 1905.

1	S	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	Enrolment of New Students.
5	Th	Do. Do.
6	F	Do. Do.
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	Michaelmas Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Inter. Laws and LL.B. Examinations begin.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	B.A. and B.Sc. (Econ.) Examinations begin.
24	T	
25	W	Meeting of Members of Common Room.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Inter. Laws and LL.B. Pass Lists published.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER, 1905.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	B.A. and B.Sc. (Econ.) Pass Lists Published.
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Last day of application for forms of entry for the Matriculation Examination.
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

DECEMBER, 1905.

1	F	Entry closes for Matriculation Examination.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	Michaelmas Term ends.
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Library closes at 6 p.m. during Vacation.
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	Christmas Day. School closed.
26	Tu	Do.
27	W	Do.
28	Th	Do.
29	F	Do.
30	S	Do.
31	S	Do.

JANUARY, 1906.

1	M	School Closed.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	Matriculation Examination begins.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	Enrolment of New Students.
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Lent Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

FEBRUARY, 1906.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	Matriculation Pass List published.
18	S	
19	M	
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	TU	Entry closes for the Gilchrist Studentships.
28	W	Ash Wednesday.

MARCH, 1906.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	Last day of application for forms of entry for M.A. [Examination.
25	S	
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	Lent Term ends.
31	S	

APRIL, 1906.

1	S	Entry closes for M.A. Examination.
2	M	Library closes at 6 p.m. during Vacation.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	Good Friday. School closed.
14	S	School closed.
15	S	Easter Day.
16	M	School closed.
17	Tu	Do.
18	W	Do.
19	Th	Library open till 6 p.m.
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	Last day of application for forms of entry for Matriculation [Examination.
25	W	Last day of application for forms of entry for University
26	Th	[Exhibitions Examination.
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	Summer Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.

MAY, 1906.

1	Tu	Entry closes for Matriculation and University Exhibitions
2	W	[Examinations.
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Last day of application for forms of entry for Inter. Econ.,
25	F	[Arts, and University Scholarships Examinations.
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

JUNE, 1906.

1	F	Entry closes for Inter. Economics, Inter. Arts, and University
2	S	School closed. [Scholarships Examinations.
3	S	Whit Sunday.
4	M	School closed. M.A. Examination begins.
5	Tu	Do.
6	W	Do.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Matriculation Examination begins.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	University Exhibitions Examination begins.
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

JULY, 1906.

1	S	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	Summer Term ends. Entry closes for Whittuck prize.
5	Th	Library closes at 6 p.m. during vacation.
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	Inter. Economics, Inter. Arts, and University Scholarships
10	Tu	[Examinations begin.
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Inter. Economics and Inter. Arts. Pass lists published
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

AUGUST, 1906.

1	W	School Closed.
2	TH	Do.
3	F	Do.
4	S	Do.
5	S	
6	M	Do.
7	TU	Do.
8	W	Do.
9	TH	Do.
10	F	Do.
11	S	Do.
12	S	
13	M	Do.
14	TU	Do.
15	W	Library open till 6 p.m.
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	Entry Closes for Matriculation Examination.
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	
31	F	

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Matriculation Examination begins.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Last day of application for form of entry for Inter. Laws
15	S	[Examination. Entry closes for the Mitchell Studentships.
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	Last day of application for form of entry for B.A. and B.Sc.
19	W	[(Econ.).
20	Th	
21	F	Entry closes for Inter. Laws and LL.B. Examinations.
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	Tu	Entry closes for B.Sc. (Econ.) and B.A. Examinations.
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Enrolment of new Students.
29	S	
30	S	

OCTOBER, 1906.

1	M	Michaelmas Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	nter. Laws and LL.B. Examinations begin.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	B.A. and B.Sc. (Econ.) Examinations begin.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION 1905-1906.

The Session will be divided into three Terms:—
Michaelmas Term, 9th October to 15th December, 1905;
Lent Term, 15th January to 30th March, 1906;
Summer Term, 30th April to 4th July, 1906.

Throughout this Calendar these Terms are referred to as M.T., L.T., and S.T.

The School will be closed during the Whitsuntide recess on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 3rd, 4th, and 5th June.

The Director will be at the School to advise students as to their courses of study on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 4th, 5th, and 6th October, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Application to join the School must be made on the proper form to be obtained from the Secretary. All Fees must be paid in advance, either personally or by post, if possible at least two clear days before the first meeting of the class which it is desired to join.

Information as to the Scholarships and Prizes offered by the School or open to Students of the School, will be found at page 142.

The principal Students' Society is the Students' Union, of which particulars will be found at page 148.

The Office of the School is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Also, for the convenience of Students, from 5.30 to 8 p.m. during the first fortnight of each Term, and on the first night of any course of lectures beginning later.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

Certificates of Studentship may be awarded under the authority of the Professorial Council to Students who, in one or more sessions, have completed not less than 100 hours of study in a subject or group of cognate subjects to be approved by the Director, and have passed the examinations at the conclusion of the courses. An hour of study may, for this purpose, be registered either for a lecture attended, or a class, or for an essay marked not lower than 50 per cent. of the maximum. The following groups have already been sanctioned :—

1.—Mediæval History, including Sources and Palæography.

2.—International Politics, including Geography, Recent History, and International Law.

3.—Geography and the Teaching of Geography.

4.—Accountancy and Commercial Law.

HOUSE STUDENTS.

To meet the wish of certain public bodies, arrangements have been made for the supervision of morning study in the case of scholars and other students for whom such supervision is expressly stipulated either by public authorities, or parents, or guardians. Such students are known as "House Students." The hours of supervised reading are between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. House students are expected to read in the library between these times for not less than two hours on each of four mornings in the week, and for a total of not less than 10 hours a week.

COMMON ROOM.

The Common Room is open—to members only—during Term from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon. It is under the control of the School authorities, assisted by an advisory committee of Students elected by the members. The subscription is stated on p. 44. Tea is served in Common Room at a small charge between 4.30 and 6 p.m. during term, except on Saturdays.

LECTURES AND CLASSES.—1905.
MICHAELMAS TERM.

Daily:

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. House Students in Library.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course.
Monday:			
3.0 p.m.	Social Relations at the Present Day ..	Mr. Urwick ..	57
4.0 ,,	Economic Theory (Class)	Mr. Cannan ..	1
4.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee ..	66
5.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. Wright ..	35
6.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	1
6.0 ,,	Political Ideas	Mr. Dickinson ..	8
6.0 ,,	Accounting and Business Methods II...	Prof. Dicksee ..	66
6.0 ,,	International Law	Dr. Oppenheim ..	38
6.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent ..	63
6.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law ..	Mr. Wright ..	35
7.0 ,,	Economic Theory (Class)	Mr. Cannan ..	1
7.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee ..	66
7.0 ,,	International Law (Class)	Dr. Oppenheim ..	38
7.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class	Mr. Wright ..	35
8.0 ,,	Methods of Investigation	Mrs. Webb ..	59
Tuesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Comparative Study of Social Institutions	Mr. Hobhouse ..	53
4.0 ,,	Economic Theory..	Mr. Cannan ..	2
4.0 ,,	Economic Geography	Mr. Sargent ..	40
5.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Hobhouse ..	54
6.0 ,,	Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell ..	68
6.0 ,,	Descriptive Economics	Mr. Macrosty ..	60
6.0 ,,	English Foreign Trade	Mr Sargent ..	62
6.15 ,,	Fire Insurance	Mr. Kitchin. ..	71
7.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	2
7.0 ,,	Economic Geography	Mr. Sargent ..	40
Wednesday:			
3.15 p.m.	Librarianship as a Career (One Lecture)	Mr. Fortescue ..	80
3.15 ,,	Library Economy..	Mr. Brown ..	81
4.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley ..	5
4.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent ..	64
4.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf ..	48
4.45 ,,	Library Cataloguing	Mr. Quinn ..	82
6.0 ,,	British Constitution	Mr. Ashley ..	12
6.0 ,,	Outlines of Statistical Method	Mr. Bowley ..	4
6.0 ,,	Railway Economics and Statistics ..	Prof. Chapman and Mr. Bowley. ..	78
6.0 ,,	Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. Hall ..	19
6.0 ,,	Economic Position of Great Powers ..	Mrs. Knowles ..	29
6.0 ,,	Organisation of Commerce in Tudor Times	Mr. Leadam ..	25
6.0 ,,	Law of Bankruptcy	Mr. Manson ..	36
6.15 ,,	Fire Insurance Surveying	Mr. Human ..	73
7.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley ..	5
7.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent ..	64

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course.
Wednesday—(continued) :			
7.0 p.m.	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf ..	48
8.0 ,,	Recent History of Federal Control of Railways in the United States ..	Mr. Acworth ..	75
Thursday :			
3.0 p.m.	Philanthropy of the 18th Century ..	Mr. Kirkman Gray..	58
4.0 ,,	Local Government	Mr. Ashley ..	14
4.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley ..	5
4.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles ..	31
4.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf ..	48
6.0 ,,	Statistics	Mr. Bowley ..	6
6.0 ,,	Regional Geography	The Director ..	40
6.0 ,,	Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell ..	69
6.0 ,,	Mediæval History	Mr. Hall ..	20
6.0 ,,	London Guilds and Livery Companies	Mr. Unwin ..	23
6.0 ,,	British Constitution	Mr. Wallas ..	10
6.15 ,,	Law of Contract	Mr. Disney,	34
6.15 ,,	Law of Carriage by Railway ..	Mr. Wood Hill,	79
6.15 ,,	Law of Fire Insurance	and	72
6.15 ,,	Law of Accident Insurance ..	Mr. Wright.. ..	74
7.0 ,,	Local Government	Mr. Ashley ..	14
7.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley ..	5
7.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles ..	31
7.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Unwin ..	24
7.0 ,,	Municipalities in England	Mr. Webb ..	15
7.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf ..	48
Friday :			
3.0 ,,	Ethnology	Dr. Haddon ..	51
4.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee ..	65
4.0 ,,	Seminar	Dr. Haddon ..	52
4.0 ,,	Economic History (Class)	Mrs. Knowles ..	30
5.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. Wright ..	37
6.0 ,,	European Powers in Africa	Mr. Ashley ..	27
6.0 ,,	Accounting and Business Methods, I. ..	Prof. Dicksee ..	65
6.0 ,,	History and Geography of Railways ..	The Director ..	76
6.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Hall ..	22
6.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles ..	30
6.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History ..	Mr. Wright ..	37
6.30 ,,	Economic Factors in Railway Alignment	Mr. Macassey ..	77
7.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee ..	65
7.0 ,,	Palæography (Class)	Mr. Hall ..	19
7.0 ,,	Economic History (Class)	Mrs. Knowles ..	30
7.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. Wright ..	37
Saturday :			
10.30 a.m.	Regional Geography	The Director ..	41a

LECTURES AND CLASSES—1906
LENT TERM.

Daily:
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. House Students in Library.

	Short Title.	Lecturer	No. of Course
Monday:			
4.0 p.m.	Economic Theory (Class)	Mr. Cannan.	1
4.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee.	66
5.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. Wright.	35
5.45 ,,	Law of Fire Insurance	Mr. Wood Hill	72
6.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan.	1
6.0 ,,	Political Ideas	Mr. Dickinson.	8
6.0 ,,	Accounting and Business Methods, II.	Prof. Dicksee.	66
6.0 ,,	Law of Accident Insurance	Mr. Wright	74
6.0 ,,	International Law	Dr. Oppenheim.	38
6.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent.	63
6.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law	Mr. Wright.	35
7.0 ,,	Economic Theory (Class)	Mr. Cannan.	1
7.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee.	66
7.0 ,,	International Law (Class)	Dr. Oppenheim.	38
7.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. Wright.	35
Tuesday:			
2.30p.m. to 4.0 ,,	Map Class in Geography	The Director and Mr. Sargent.	46
3.0 ,,	Sociology	Prof. Westermarck...	55
4.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan.	2
4.0 ,,	Comparative Psychology	Mr. Hobhouse.	49
4.0 ,,	Economic Geography	Mr. Sargent.	42
5.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Hobhouse.	50
6.0 ,,	Local Government	Mr. Ashley.	13
6.0 ,,	Public Finance	Mr. Cannan.	17
6.0 ,,	Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell.	68
6.15 ,,	Fire Insurance	Mr. Kitchin	71
7.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan.	2
7.0 ,,	Economic Geography	Mr. Sargent.	42
Wednesday:			
3.15 p.m.	Library Economy	Mr. Brown.	81
4.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley.	5
4.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent.	64
4.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf.	48
4.45 ,,	Library Classification	Mr. Jast.	83
6.0 ,,	British Constitution	Mr. Ashley.	12
6.0 ,,	Outlines of Statistical Method	Mr. Bowley.	4
6.0 ,,	Railway Economics and Statistics	Prof. Chapman and Mr. Bowley	78
6.0 ,,	Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. Hall.	19
6.0 ,,	Economic Position of Great Powers	Mrs. Knowles.	29

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course.
Wednesday—continued:			
7.0 p.m.	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley.	5
7.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent.	64
7.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf.	48
Thursday:			
3.0 p.m.	Sociology	Prof. Westermarck	55
4.0 ,,	Local Government	Mr. Ashley.	14
4.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley.	5
4.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles.	31
4.0 ,,	Seminar	Prof. Westermarck	56
4.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf.	48
6.0 ,,	Statistics	Mr. Bowley.	6
6.0 ,,	Regional Geography	The Director.	41
6.0 ,,	Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell.	69
6.0 ,,	Mediæval History	Mr. Hall.	20
6.0 ,,	London Guilds and Livery Companies	Mr. Unwin.	23
6.0 ,,	British Constitution	Mr. Wallas.	10
6.15 ,,	Law of Carriage by Railway	Mr. Disney.	79
7.0 ,,	Local Government	Mr. Ashley.	14
7.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley.	5
7.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles.	31
7.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Unwin.	24
7.0 ,,	Poor Law Administration	Mr. Webb.	16
7.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf.	48
Friday:			
3.0 p.m.	Ethnology	Dr. Haddon.	51
4.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee.	65
4.0 ,,	Economic History (Class)	Mrs. Knowles.	30
4.0 ,,	Seminar	Dr. Haddon.	52
5.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. Wright.	37
6.0 ,,	European Powers in Asia	Mr. Ashley.	28
6.0 ,,	Accounting and Business Methods, I.	Prof. Dicksee.	65
6.0 ,,	History and Geography of Railways	The Director.	76
6.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Hall.	22
6.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles.	30
6.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History	Mr. Wright.	37
6.30 ,,	Economic Factors in Railway Alignment	Mr. Macassey.	77
7.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee.	65
7.0 ,,	Palæography (Class)	Mr. Hall.	19
7.0 ,,	Economic History (Class)	Mrs. Knowles.	30
7.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. Wright.	37
Saturday:			
10.30 a.m.	British Constitution	Mr. Ashley.	18A
10.30 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Hamilton.	3A

LECTURES AND CLASSES—1906.

SUMMER TERM.

Daily:
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. House Students in Library.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course.
Monday:			
4.0 p.m.	Economic Theory (Class)	Mr. Cannan	1
4.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee	66
5.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. Wright	35
6.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan	1
6.0 ,,	Political Ideas	Mr. Dickinson	8
6.0 ,,	Accounting and Business Methods, II.	Prof Dicksee	66
6.0 ,,	International Law	Dr. Oppenheim	38
6.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent	63
6.0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law	Mr. Wright	35
7.0 ,,	Economic Theory (Class)	Mr. Cannan	1
7.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee	66
7.0 ,,	International Law (Class)	Dr. Oppenheim	38
7 0 ,,	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. Wright	35
Tuesday:			
3.0 p.m.	Sociology	Prof. Westermarck	55
4.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan	2
4.0 ,,	Comparative Psychology	Mr. Hobhouse	49
4.0 ,,	Economic Geography	Mr. Sargent	42
5.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Hobhouse	50
6.0 ,,	Public Finance	Mr. Cannan	17
6.0 ,,	Mechanical Power in North America	Mr. Chisholm	44
6.0 ,,	Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell	67
6.0 ,,	Food Grains in North America	Prof. Lyde	43
7.0 ,,	Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan	2
7.0 ,,	Economic Geography	Mr. Sargent	42
Wednesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley	5
4.0 ,,	Bookbinding	Mr. Cockerell	84
4.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent	64
4.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf	48
6.0 ,,	British Constitution	Mr. Ashley	12
6.0 ,,	Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. Hall	19
6.0 ,,	Economic Position of Great Powers	Mrs. Knowles	29
6.0 ,,	Customs in Tudor Times	Mr. Leadam.	26

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course
Wednesday—continued :			
7.0 p.m.	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley	5
7.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent	64
7.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf	48
Thursday :			
3.0 p.m.	Sociology	Prof. Westermarck	55
4.0 ,,	Local Government	Mr. Ashley	14
4.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley	5
4.0 ,,	Historical Geography	The Director	45
4.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles	31
4.0 ,,	Seminar	Prof. Westermarck	56
4.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf	48
6.0 ,,	Statistics	Mr. Bowley	6
6.0 ,,	Regional Geography	The Director	41
6.0 ,,	Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell	69
6.0 ,,	Mediæval History	Mr. Hall	20
6.0 ,,	London Guilds and Livery Companies	Mr. Unwin	23
6.0 ,,	British Constitution	Mr. Wallas	10
7.0 ,,	Local Government	Mr. Ashley	14
7.0 ,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley	5
7.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles	31
7.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Unwin	24
7.0 ,,	Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. Wolf	48
Friday :			
3.0 p.m.	Ethnology	Dr. Haddon	51
4.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee	65
4.0 ,,	Seminar	Dr. Haddon	52
4.0 ,,	Economic History (Class)	Mrs. Knowles	30
5.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. Wright	37
6.0 ,,	Accounting and Business Methods, I.	Prof. Dicksee	65
6.0 ,,	Subjects related to Prices	Prof. Foxwell	70
6.0 ,,	Seminar	Mr. Hall	22
6.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles	30
6.0 ,,	English Shipping and Shipbuilding	Mr. Macrosty	61
6.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History	Mr. Wright	37
7.0 ,,	Accounting (Class)	Prof. Dicksee	65
7.0 ,,	Palæography (Class)	Mr. Hall	19
7.0 ,,	Economic History (Class)	Mrs. Knowles	30
7.0 ,,	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. Wright	37
8.0 ,,	Methods of Historical Study	Mr. Ashley	33

TABLE OF FEES.

Composition Fee.—If prepaid for the whole session, £10; if paid terminally, £4 for each Term.

These fees admit to all seminars, classes, and lectures, except the University lectures on Sociology (Nos. 49, 51, 53, and 55). In the case, however, of candidates for honours in Sociology in the B.Sc. Examination, the School Fee of £10 will include the right of free admission to these lectures.

Research Fee.—If prepaid for the whole session, £3; for any period not exceeding two calendar months from entry, £1.

Advanced Students receiving guidance from the lecturers eithe individually or in a seminar will pay the Research Fee.

Course Fees.—The fee for each separate course will be found set out in the general list of lectures and classes commencing at page 114.

Common Room Subscription.—The Lending Library and Common Room subscription is 2s. 6d. a Term or 5s. a Session. A donation of £1 and upwards to the funds of the Lending Library entitles the student to membership of the Common Room, with the right to use the Lending Library during the whole period of his or her connection with the School. (For regulations see p. 147.)

Lockers are provided at a rent of 1s. a Session. A deposit of 2s. 6d. is required, to be given back when the key of the locker is returned.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

The work of the School is arranged in the following groups some of which are appropriate for University Honours in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Economics, and some for Professional, Commercial, and Administrative purposes.

a. ECONOMICS *(see p. 46)*.
b. POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION *(see p. 48)*
c. HISTORY *(see p. 50)*.
d. LAW *(see p. 54)*.
e. GEOGRAPHY *(see p. 55)*.
f. SOCIOLOGY *(see p. 56)*.
g. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY *(see p. 58)*.
h. ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS METHODS *(see p. 60)*
j. BANKING *(see p. 61)*.
k. INSURANCE *(see p. 62)*.
l. TRANSPORT *(see p. 63)*.
m. LIBRARIANSHIP *(see p. 64)*.

In addition there are two large sections of the work which require separate notice:

1. **The Undergraduate Courses of the University of London** *(see p. 71)*.
2. **The Department of Graduate Study and Research** *(see p. 82)*.

A.—ECONOMICS.

There are few subjects taught at the School which students intending to be professional economists are not the better for knowing, at least in some degree. The following classified list, however, includes those courses which are of most immediate interest to them, and may be found useful by Honours Students when planning their scheme of study. The course on Practical Accountancy is recommended to students of Economics as affording the surest basis for theory.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of course in lecture list on pp. 114 to 141.
Economic Theory.				
Introductory Course ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	1
Principles, including History of Theory ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. ..	4 or 7 ..	2
Seminar	Mr. CANNAN ..	To be arranged	..	3
Statistics.				
Outlines of Statistical Method	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. M. & L.T.	6	4
Mathematics Preparatory to Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. & Thur.	4 or 7 ..	5
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thurs. ..	6 ..	6
Mathematical Theory of Economics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	To be arranged.	..	7
Economic History.				
Introductory Course ..	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	30
England from the 16th to the 19th Century..	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Thurs.	4 or 7 ..	31
Europe during the 19th Century	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Wed. ..	6 ..	29
Seminar	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	To be arranged.		32
Economic Geography.				
Introductory Course ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thurs. M.T.	6 ..	40
Regional Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thurs. L. & S.T.	6 ..	41
Economic Geography ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L. & S.T.	4 or 7 ..	42
Food Grains in North America	Prof. LYDE ..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	43
Sources of Mechanical Power in North America	Mr. CHISHOLM ..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	44

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of course in lecture list on pp. 114 to 141.
Descriptive Economics.				
Iron, Coal, and Allied Trades	Mr. MACROSTY ..	Tues. M.T.	6 ..	60
Shipping and Shipbuilding	Mr. MACROSTY ..	Fri. S.T.	6 ..	61
Railway Economics and Statistics	Prof. CHAPMAN & Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. .. M. & L.T.	6 ..	78
The Place of Insurance in General Business	Mr. KITCHIN ..	Tues. M.T.	6.15	71
Economic Basis of Social Relations ..	Mr. URWICK ..	Mon. M.T.	3 ..	57
Banking and Currency.				
Introductory Course ..	Prof FOXWELL..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	67
Descriptive and Theoretical	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. .. M. & L.T.	6 ..	68
The Stock Exchange etc.	Prof. FOXWELL..	Fri. S.T.	6 ..	70
History of, in England ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thurs. ..	6 ..	69
Public Finance.				
Principles of Public Finance	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. .. L. & S.T.	6 ..	17
Poor Law Administration	Mr. WEBB ..	Thurs. L.T.	7 ..	16
Municipalities in England	Mr. WEBB ..	Thurs. M.T	7 ..	15
Foreign Trade.				
English, Introductory Course	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. M.T.	6 ..	62
Trades of the World ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	63
English, with India and the Colonies	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. 4 or	7 ..	64
Seminar	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.	..	64a
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	65
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6 ...	66

B.—POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

INCLUDING FOREIGN POLITICS.

The student of Political Science, like the student of Economics, is the better for knowing something of the whole range of economic and political subjects. The following list of lectures has been compiled, however, from a political rather than an economic point of view, with the object of assisting candidates for Honours in the History of Political Ideas and Public Administration to frame their courses of study.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of course in lecture list on pp. 114 to 141.
Political Ideas.				
History of	Mr. DICKINSON..	Mon. ..	6	8
Seminar	Mr. DICKINSON..	To be arranged.		9
Conditions of Government	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thurs. M.T.	6	10
The Comparative Study of Social Institutions ..	Mr. HOBHOUSE ..	Tues. M.T.	4	53
Seminar	Mr. HOBHOUSE ..	Tues. M.T.	5	54
British Constitution.				
Introductory Course ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Wed. ..	6	12
Analytical and Comparative	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thur. L. & S.T.	6	10
Law and History	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. ..	6	37
Local Government (introductory sketch).... ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Tues. L.T.	6	13
Local Government	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Thur. .. 4 or	7	14
English Municipalities ..	Mr. WEBB ..	Thur. M.T.	7	15
Poor Law Administration	Mr. WEBB ..	Thur. L.T.	7	16
Seminar	Mr. WALLAS ..	To be arranged.		11
Seminar Local Government)	Mr. WEBB and Mr. ASHLEY ..	To be arranged.		18
Public Finance.				
Principles of	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. L. & S.T.	6	17
Currency and Banking ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thur. ..	6	69

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Economics, Theory and History.				
Elements of Theory ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	1
Outlines of History, English	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	30
English Economic History	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Thur. 4 or	7 ..	31
Railway History and Geography..	THE DIRECTOR ..	Fri. M.&L.T.	6 ..	76
Economic Basis of Social Relations	Mr. URWICK ..	Mon. M.T.	3 ..	57
Demography and Statistics.				
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. ..	6 ..	6
Outlines of Method	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. M.&L.T.	6 ..	4
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	65
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon ..	6 ..	66
Foreign History and Geography.				
The European Powers in Asia and Africa	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri. M.&L.T.	6 ..	27 & 28
Economic Position of Great Powers	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Wed. ..	6 ..	29
Geographical Factor in History	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. S.T.	4 ..	45
The Great Trades of the World	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	63
Regional Geography.. ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. L.&S.T.	6 ..	41
Economic Geography ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L.&S.T.	4 or 7 ..	42
English Trade with India and the Colonies	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	4 or 7 ..	64
Seminar in Foreign Trade..	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.	..	64A
Seminar in Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	To be arranged.	..	47
International Law.				
General Course	Dr. OPPENHEIM..	Mon. ..	6 ..	38
Seminar	Dr. OPPENHEIM	To be arranged.	..	39

C.—HISTORY.

As regards certain aspects of Mediæval History and also of the most Modern History, the School offers very complete opportunities. The lectures and seminars organised by the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund are held here. For purposes of mediæval study at first hand the Record Office is within three minutes' walk, and the Library of the School has a considerable collection of facsimiles of documents, duplicates of which are available for loan to students. For more recent history there are within a quarter of an hour's walk of the School the Libraries of the British Museum and the various Government Departments. The Library of the School itself contains a collection of recent documents, which is in some respects unique. Finally, under the scheme of inter-collegiate lectures of the London University, candidates for Honours in History in the Faculties of Arts and Economics have open to them, in addition to the courses at the School itself, many courses of lectures in the other Schools of the University.*

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Palæography.				
Elements of Palæography	Mr. HALL ..	Fri. ..	7 ..	19
Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. HALL ..	Wed...	6 ..	19
Seminar in Historical Criticism	Mr. HALL ..	Fri. ..	6	22
Mediæval History.				
Mediæval History, from Selected Original Documents	Mr. HALL ..	Thur. ..	6	20
Seminar on Sources of Economic History ..	Mr. HALL ..	To be arranged		21
London Gilds and Livery Companies	Mr. UNWIN ..	Thur...	6 ..	23
Seminar	Mr. UNWIN ..	Thur...	7 ..	24
Tudor History.				
The Tudor Period, from Original Sources ..	Mr. LEADAM ..	Wed. M. & S.T.	6	25 & 26
Constitutional History.				
History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	8
Seminar in History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON ..	To be arranged.	..	9
The Actual Working of the British Constitution	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Wed. ..	6	12
The British Constitution, Analytical and Comparative	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thur ..	6	10
Constitutional Law and History	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. ..	6	37
Seminar	Mr WALLAS ..	To be arranged.		11

* The attention of students of Palæography is directed to the notice regarding School Certificates at p. 37.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
British Economic History.				
Introductory Course, especially 19th century ..	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	30
England during the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Thur...	4 or 7 ..	31
History of Currency and Banking	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur...	6 ..	69
Seminar	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	To be arranged.	..	32
Recent International History.				
Economic History of the Great Powers during the 19th Century	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Wed...	6	29
In the session 1906-7, the corresponding political history will be dealt with.				
The Great Trades of the World	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6	63
The European Powers in Asia and Africa in the 19th Century	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri. .. M. & L.T.	6	27 & 28
Seminar in History of Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.		64A
International Law	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. ..	6 ..	38
Seminar in International Law	Dr. OPPENHEIM..	To be arranged.	..	39
Historical Geography.				
Geographical Methods, Introductory	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. M.T.	6 ..	40
Class in connection with the above	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. M.T.	4 or 7 ..	42
Regional Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. L.&S.T.	6 ..	41
Historical Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. S.T.	4 ..	45
Seminar in Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	To be arranged	..	47
Methods in Recent History.				
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. ..	6 ..	6
Methods of Investigation ..	Mrs. WEBB ..	Mon. M.T.	8 ..	59
Methods of Research in Modern History	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri. S.T.	8 ..	33

List of Facsimiles in the Library of the School of Economics, duplicates of most of which are available for loan to Students in the Historical Department of the School. The Catalogue number is shown in heavy type.

ENGLISH MSS.

SERIES I.

† Files 1—5 (Blue). Old Palæographical Society's Publications (Proofs and Duplicates). XI.—XV. Centuries (Chiefly English Cursive Writing). 35 plates.

SERIES II.

† Files 1—4 (Red). Old Palæographical Society's Publications (Proofs and Duplicates). VI.—XV. Centuries. 54 plates.

SERIES III.

† Files 1—4 (Green). Old Palæographical Society's Publications (Proofs and Duplicates). V.—XV. Centuries. 119 plates.

(Book Hands, Capitals and Uncials, National MSS., Irish and Old English.)

SERIES IV.

File 1. Old English, Latin, and French Charter Hands IX.—XV. Centuries.

1. Old English Charter. **125.**
2. Old English Charter, 974. **1.**
3. Old English Charter, 974, Endorsement. **121.**
4. Writ of William Rufus. **122.**
4.* Writ of Henry II. **97.**
5. Memoranda Roll, 1 John. **65.**
6.
7. Pipe Roll, 1130. **126.**
8. Letter of Hiliary, Bishop of Chichester. **67.**
9. Exchequer Receipt Roll, 31 Henry II., 1185. **32.**
†10. Charter of Liberties, 1237.
11. Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester, 1207. **37.**
12. Patent Roll, Henry III., 1261. **11.**
13. Inquisitio Post Mortem, 44 Henry III. **34.**
14. Charter Roll, 18 Edward I., 1290. **12.**
15. Charter Roll, 20 Edward I., 1292. **64.**
16. Deed, 7 Edward II. **93.**
17. Parliamentary Petition (French). **94.**
18. Patent Roll, Edward III. **31.**
†18.* Petition with sign manual grant, Henry V.
19. Manorial Compotus Roll. **62.**
20. Manorial Compotus Roll, Edward III. **63.**
21. Manorial Court Roll, Edward III. **91.**
†22. Ruthin Deed, 49 Edward III.
23. French Roll, 1431. **82.**

File 2. Court Hand, Chancery, and Secretary XV.—XVIII. Centuries.

1. Augmentation Office Account, Henry VIII. **38.**
2. Patent Roll, 3 Elizabeth, 1561. **68.**
3. Black Book of the Exchequer. **35.**
4. Common Pleas, De Banco Roll, Charles II. **51.**
5. Alphabet of Court Hand, &c. **98.**
6. Court Roll, Henry VI. **15.**
7. Court Hand, Charles I. **55.**

File 3. Cursive Vernacular Writings XV.—XVIII. Centuries.

1. Henry V., 1419? **69.**
†1.* Letter of Sir Hugh Luttrell, *temp.* Henry VI.
2. Edward IV., 1471. **131.**
3. Private Letter, 1480. **128.**
†4. Queen Katherine of Aragon, 1513.
5. Episcopal Declaration, 1537. **96.**
6. Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester; and marginal notes by Henry VIII., c. 1538. **40.**
6.* Monastic Inventory, *temp.* Henry VIII. **54.**
7. John Knox, 1561. **13.**
7.* Letters of Oliver Lloyd and Thomas Hoby. **81.**
7.* Letter of Thomas Hoby. **133.**
†8. Mary Queen of Scots, 1571.
9. Sir Francis Drake, 1586. **14.**
10. William Cecil, Lord Burghley, 1586. **70.**
11. James I., 1595. **132.**
12. Sir Walter Raleigh, 1617. **39.**
†13. Oliver Cromwell, 1649.
†14. Pages of the Vellum Book.
†15. Edward VI., 1551.
†16. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1537.
17. English Court Hand, seventeenth century, Colonial Entry Book, 1699. **52.**
18. State Papers, Musters, *temp.* Henry VIII. **53.**

† No copies available for loan.

File 4. English Register Hand XI.—XV. Centuries.

1. Domesday Book, Vol. I. **92.**
2. ,, ,, Vol. II. **127.**
3. Red Book of the Exchequer. **124.**
4. Black Book of the Exchequer. **123.**
5. Breviate of Domesday. **33.**
6. Glastonbury Cartulary. **95.**
†7. Registrum Brevium, thirteenth century.
†8. Registrum Brevium, thirteenth century.
9. Liber A. **66.**
10. Regnal Dates: Red Book of the Exchequer. **61.**
†11. Liber Albus, early fourteenth century.
†12. Liber Albus, early fifteenth century.

File 5.—†1. English Book Hand.

SERIES V.—English Book Hand.

SERIES VI.—FOREIGN MSS.

File 1. Foreign Cursive.

†1. Charter of the Monastery of St. Gall, 826.
2. Charter North French, 1143. **36.**
3. Venetian Bond, 1200. **130.**
†4. Bull of Gregory VIII., 1234.
5. North French Charter, 1342. **129.**
†6. Letters of Sixtus IV. and Paul V., 1472 and 1606.
†7. Venetian State Paper, 1519.
†8. Do. 1521.
†9. French Official Hand, 1571.
†10. Letters Patent of Henry III. of France, 1576.
†11. Papal Bull, 1687.

File 2. Foreign Register Hand.—†1. Boniface VIII., 1295.

File 3. Foreign Book Hand.

†1. Minuscules, ninth century.
†2. Minuscules, tenth century.
†3. Salust, A.D. 1390.

† No copies available for loan.

D.—LAW.

The intention of the lectures upon Law at the School is in the first place to supply the requirements of practical administrators, whether in public affairs or in commerce, and of students of Politics and Commerce, and in the second place to supplement in certain special aspects the large amount of legal teaching which is available in the immediate neighbourhood, at the Inns of Court and at the Law Society.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Industrial and Commercial Law.				
The General Principles of the Law of Contract	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6	35
The Elements of Company Law	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6	35
The Law of Employers' Liability	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6	35
The Law of Trade Unions and of Combinations	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6	35
The Truck Acts and the Factory Acts	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	6	35
The Law of Bankruptcy ..	Mr. MANSON ..	Wed. M.T.	6	36
The Law of Fire Insurance ..	Mr. WOOD HILL	Mon. L.T.	5.45	72
The Law of Contract and of Carriage by Railway ..	Mr. DISNEY ..	Thur. M.T. & L.T.	6.15	79

To be followed in Session 1906-7 by thirty lectures, by Mr. Wright, on the following subjects :—

I. The General Principles of the Law of Contract (a repetition of the opening course in the previous session). II. The Law of Partnership. III. Negotiable Instruments. IV. The Contract of the Sale and Purchase of Goods. V. Maritime Contracts, Affreightment and Insurance. VI. The Law of a Banking Account and of Guarantees.

Constitutional Law and History.				
General Course extending over two years	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	37
International Law.				
Concerning its Subjects	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. M.T.	6 ..	38
Concerning its Objects	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. L.T.	6 ..	38
International Transactions and the Organs by which they are conducted	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. S.T.	6 ..	38

To be followed in Session 1906-7 by thirty lectures on :—

I. The Law of Nations concerning War and Neutrality.

E.—GEOGRAPHY.

The teaching of Geography at the School is designed primarily to meet the requirements of students of Economics, Politics, and History, but in that it is based throughout upon Physical Geography, it constitutes in fact a fairly complete course, except as regards Surveying. Precisely, however, on this subject there is very complete instruction in connection with the Royal Geographical Society. London teachers and others interested in Geography will thus find practically all that they require either at the School or at the Society.

From time to time special courses are delivered on educational method in Geography.*

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List, on pp. 114 to 141.
General Geography.				
Introductory Course	The Director	Thur.	M.T. 6	40
Class in connection with the above	Mr. Sargent	Tues.	M.T. 4 or 7	42
† Map Class	The Director & Mr. Sargent	Tues.	L.T. 2.30	46
Regional Geography	The Director	Thur.	L.&S.T. 6	41
Economic Geography.				
Economic Geography‡	Mr. Sargent	Tues.	L.&S.T. 4 or 7	42
North American Food Grains	Prof. Lyde	Tues.	S.T. 6	43
North American Sources of Mechanical Power	Mr. Chisholm	Tues.	S.T. 6	44
The Great Trades of the World	Mr. Sargent	Mon.	6	63
English Trade with India and the Colonies	Mr. Sargent	Wed.	4 or 7	64
Historical Geography.				
The Geographical Factor in the History of Western and Central Europe	The Director	Thur.	S.T. 4	45
English Commerce and Colonisation	Mrs. Knowles	Thur.	4 or 7	31

* The attention of teachers of Geography is directed to the notice regarding School Certificates at p. 37.

† Specially intended for teachers in secondary schools.

‡ This course will assume such a knowledge of Regional Geography as may be obtained from the Director's Course No. 41.

F.—SOCIOLOGY.

As a result of the benefaction of Mr. Martin White to the University of London, courses of University lectures have been established upon this subject. They are held at the School of Economics where, as indicated in the following time-table, there are many other courses upon Sociology and subsidiary subjects.

Among those whom Sociological teaching is likely to interest are :—

- Borough Councillors
- Poor Law Guardians
- Members of Committees of Philanthropic Institutions and Societies
- District Visitors
- Trade Union Officials
- Scripture Readers
- Workers in Settlements
- Rent Collectors
- Workshop and Factory Inspectors
- Friendly Society Workers
- Officers of Benevolent Societies

and, in addition, so far as Ethnology is concerned, Civil Servants destined for the tropical portions of the Empire, and Missionaries.

The University has added Sociology as an Honours Subject to the curriculum for the B.Sc. (Econ.), and the B.A. Examinations.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Martin White University Lectures.				
Sociology, General Course	Prof. Westermarck ..	Tues.& Thurs. L. & S.T. ..	3 ..	55
Seminar	Prof. Westermarck ..	Tues. L. & S.T. ..	4 ..	56
Ethnology	Dr. Haddon ..	Fri.	3 ..	51
Seminar	Dr. Haddon ..	Fri.	4 ..	52
Comparative Study of Social Institutions ..	Mr. Hobhouse	Tues. M.T. ..	4 ..	53
Seminar	Mr. Hobhouse	Tues. M.T. ..	5 ..	54
Comparative Psychology..	Mr. Hobhouse	Tues. L. &S.T.	4 ..	49
Seminar	Mr. Hobhouse	Tues. L.& S.T.	5 ..	50
Other Lectures on Sociology.				
History of Philanthropy in the 18th Century ..	Mr. Gray ..	Thurs. M.T.	3 ..	58
Economic Basis of Social Relations ..	Mr. Urwick..	Mon. M.T.	3 ..	57
Poor Law Administration in England	Mr. Webb ..	Thurs. L.T.	7 ..	16
Methods of Social Investigation	Mrs. Webb..	Mon. M.T.	8 ..	59

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Subjects Cognate to Sociology.				
History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	8
The Geographical Factor in the History of Western and Central Europe ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. S.T.	4 ..	47
Principles of Economics, including History of Theory	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues.	4 or 7 ..	2
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. ..	6 ..	6
Introductory Courses on Subjects Cognate to Sociology.				
Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. WOLF ..	Wed. & Thurs.	4 or 7 ..	48
General Course on Economic Theory ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	1
General Course on Economic History ..	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	30
Introductory course on Geography	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. ..	6 ..	40
Regional Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. .. L.&S.T.	6 ..	41
Economic Geography ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L.&S.T.	4 or 7 ..	42

G.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is now generally admitted that apart from preparation for what may be described as the Commercial Professions, such as Accounting, Banking, and Insurance, there is need for a higher commercial education, and the Act of Parliament constituting the London University therefore requires that the Faculty of Economics shall include the study of Commerce and Industry. There are in London many institutions which teach the elementary commercial arts, such as Shorthand and Book-keeping: the desire of the School of Economics, as a college of the University of London, is not to duplicate the work of these. It aims rather at continuing the excellent teaching of the City of London College and the other Polytechnic and similar Institutions, by leading young men to take an intellectual interest in mercantile pursuits and to acquire knowledge which shall make them experts.

The School of Economics does not provide teaching in Modern Languages, because this is adequately supplied by other Schools of the University of London. Commercial Students of the School of Economics will find at King's College, in their immediate neighbourhood, day and evening classes on Modern Languages, the hours of which do not, as a rule, conflict with those of the School of Economics.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture list on pp. 114 to 141.
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	65
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	66
Commercial Law.				
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6 ..	35
Elements of Company Law	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6 ..	35
Law of Employers' Liability	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6 ..	35
Law of Trade Unions and of Combinations ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	6 ..	35
The Contract of the Sale and Purchase of Goods	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6 ..	35
The Truck Acts and the Factory Acts ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	6 ..	35
The Law of Bankruptcy	Mr. MANSON ..	Wed. M.T.	6 ..	36
The Law of Fire Insurance	Mr. WOOD-HILL	Mon. L.T.	5.45 ..	72
The Law of Contract and of Carriage by Railway..	Mr. DISNEY ..	Th.M&L.T.	6.15 ..	79

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Economics.				
Economic Theory—General Course ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	1
Economic History—General Course ..	Mrs. KNOWLES..	Fri. ..	6 ..	30
Banking.				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	67
Currency & Banking—Descriptive & Theoretical	Prof FOXWELL..	Tu.M.&L.T. / Fri. S.T.	6 ..	68 & 70
Currency and Banking—Historical	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thurs. ..	6 ..	69
Geography.				
Introductory Course ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. M.T.	6 ..	40
Regional Geography ..	The DIRECTOR	Thur. L.&S.T.	6 ..	41
Commercial Geography..	Mr. SARGENT	Tues. L.&S.T.	4 or 7 ..	42
North American Food Grains	Prof. LYDE ..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	43
North American Sources of Mechanical Power ..	Mr. CHISHOLM..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	44
Foreign Commerce.				
The Economic Position of the Great Powers ..	Mrs. KNOWLES..	Wed. ..	6 ..	29
English Trade with India and the Colonies ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	4 or 7 ..	31
Organisation of Trade.				
Organisation of English Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues M.T.	6 ..	62
The Great Trades of the World	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon.	6 ..	63
The Iron, Coal, and Allied Trades	Mr. MACROSTY ..	Tues. M.T.	6 ..	60
English Shipping and Shipbuilding	Mr. MACROSTY..	Fri. S.T.	6 ..	61

H.—ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

In view of the increasing importance to business men of scientific training in Accounting, of the close relation of that subject to the exact study of economic, commercial, and administrative problems, and of its position in the scheme adopted by the University of London for the B.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees, the Governors of the School have established courses of lectures in Accountancy and Business Methods. Arranged primarily with a view to the B.Sc. examination, at which Accountancy may be taken as one of four subjects, the lectures at the School will also be found useful to candidates for the examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Incorporated Society of Accountants, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture list on pp. 114 to 141.
Mathematics and Statistics.				
General Course in Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY	Wed. & Thurs.	4 or 7	5
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY	Thurs.	6	6
Outlines of Statistical Method	Mr. BOWLEY	Wed. M.&L.T.	6	4
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE	Fri.	6	65
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE	Mon.	6	66
Banking and Public Finance.				
Public Finance — Principles of	Mr. CANNAN	Tues. L.&S.T.	6	17
Banking — Introductory Course	Prof. FOXWELL	Tues. S.T.	6	67
Banking and Currency—Historical	Prof. FOXWELL	Thurs.	6	69
Banking and Currency—Descriptive and Theoretical	Prof. FOXWELL	Tues. M.&L.T., Fri. S.T.	6	68 & 70
Law.				
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT	Mon. M.T.	6	35
Elements of Company Law	Mr. WRIGHT	Mon. M.T.	6	35
Bankruptcy	Mr. MANSON	Wed. M.T.	6	36
Economics.				
Economic Theory — General Course ..	Mr. CANNAN	Mon.	6	1
Economic History — General Course ..	Mrs. KNOWLES	Fri.	6	30
Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. MACROSTY	Tues. M.T. Fri. S.T.	6	60 & 61

J.—BANKING.

A certain knowledge of Banking methods is essential to every student of Economics. On the other hand, there are very few subjects taught at the School which have not a value for the professional banker, who as he rises in his profession should know as much as possible of the various forms of business practised by his clients, and of the general economic and political position which conditions the working of his bank.

The courses, however, set forth in the following time-table are those most likely to be of immediate interest to the student of banking.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Economics.				
Economic Theory, General Course	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	1
Economic History ..	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	30
Accounting.				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	65
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	66
Law.				
Law of Bankruptcy ..	Mr. MANSON ..	Wed. M.T.	6 ..	36
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T	6 ..	35
*Elements of Company Law	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6 ..	35
Banking.				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	67
Currency and Banking, Historical	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur. ..	6 ..	69
Metallic Currency ..	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Tues. M.T.	6 ..	68
Banking and the Money Market	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Tues. L.T.	6 ..	68
The Stock Exchange, the Speculative Money Market, and other subjects related to Prices,,	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Fri. .. S.T	6 ..	70
Public Finance.				
Principles of	Mr. CANNAN	Tues. L. & S.T.	6 ..	17
Foreign Trade.				
Economic Position of Great Powers	Mrs. KNOWLES ..	Wed. ..	6 ..	29
English Trade with India and the Colonies ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	4 or 7 ..	64

* In 1906-7 the Law of Banking Accounts and of Guarantees will be dealt with.

K.—INSURANCE.

On all hands it is recognised as desirable that young men should be incited to an intellectual interest in their daily work. A practical difficulty, however, lies in the reconciliation of study with the necessity, according to general experience, of entering upon business at an early age.

To meet this difficulty, the new University of London has organised a curriculum—leading up to a degree, if that be desired—of such a character that daily work in the office, when supplemented by the best attainable instruction, shall be accepted as equivalent to the laboratory work of the student of natural science or the library work of the literary student. In other words, the intention is to obtain the advantages of intellectual culture by the co-ordinated practical and theoretical study of subjects which are the life of the business man.

One of the alternatives in the new curriculum is defined as the "History, Theory, and Present Systems of Insurance." No complete course of instruction in this subject has hitherto been available, and it is proposed to organise such a course at the School of Economics and Political Science, in connection with the University and with the support of some of the leading Insurance Companies. As a step towards this end the following lectures have been arranged during the present session.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Fire Insurance.				
The Place of Insurance in General Business ..	Mr. KITCHIN ..	Tues. M.T.	6.15	71
The Practice of Fire Insurance	Mr. KITCHIN ..	Tues. L.T.	6.15	71
The Law of Fire Insurance and the Art of Drafting a Policy ..	Mr. WOOD HILL ..	Thur. M.T	6.15	72
	Mr. DISNEY ..	Mon. L.T.	5.45	
Fire Insurance Surveying	Mr. HUMAN and other Lecturers. ..	Wed. M.T.	6.15	73
Accident Insurance.				
Law of Accident Insurance	Mr. DISNEY ..	Thur. M.T.	6.15	74
	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6.0	

L.—TRANSPORT.

The reasons urged under the head of "Insurance" on the opposite page apply with at least equal force to those engaged in the great professions which are gradually being organised in connection with modern Travel and Transport. The University of London has therefore included Transport in its new curriculum.

One of the alternatives for the degree in honours is defined as the "History, Theory, and Present Organisation of Transport." It is proposed to organise at the London School of Economics and Political Science, in connection with the University and with the support of eight of the leading Railway Companies, a complete course of instruction in these subjects. The following lectures have been arranged for the present session.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141
Railways.				
*Federal Control of Railways in the United States	Mr. ACWORTH	Wed., 25th Oct.	8 ..	75
History and Geography of Railways	The DIRECTOR ..	Fri. M. & L.T.	6 ..	76
Railway Economics and Statistics	Prof. Chapman and Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. M. & L.T.	6 ..	78
Economics of Railway Alignment	Mr. MACASSEY ..	Fri. M. & L.T.	6 ..	77
Law of Carriage by Railway..	Mr. DISNEY	Thur. M. & L.T.	6.15 ..	79
Shipping.				
Development of English Shipping and Shipbuilding	Mr. MACROSTY ..	Fri. S.T.	6 ..	61
Foreign Commerce.				
Organisation of English Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. M.T.	6 ..	62
The Great Trades of the World	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	63
Trade with India and the British Empire.. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed ..	4 or 7 ..	64

* *Single lecture.*

M.—LIBRARIANSHIP.

In the United States, France, and other countries, the educational training of young men and women preparing for the profession of Librarian and Archivist has received much attention, and by some Universities is recognised as an important branch of their work. The result is that in those countries the Library Service and the provision for the custody of records is often more highly organised and more efficient than in the United Kingdom, and a valuable opening exists for properly trained men and women. The classes now established at the School were arranged in first instance at the request of the Council of the Library Association, who have since given their cordial co-operation.

As far as possible the hours have been arranged to suit the convenience of members of the staffs of Public Libraries in and near London, and it is hoped Librarians and members of Library Committees of the Borough Councils will endeavour to afford facilities to their subordinates for attendance.

It may be laid down that everyone intending to rise in the profession should have a working knowledge of at least two foreign languages and should be acquainted with the literature of at least one foreign country in addition to that of Britain and America. Students are therefore advised to take advantage of some of the excellent courses of instruction provided in these subjects in the numerous Educational Institutions in London. The Director will be glad to advise intending Students in this matter.

It is also indispensable for the best result that Students should acquire, early in their training, a good general knowledge of European and American History, in both its Economic and Political aspects, and of Geography; and an elementary knowledge of Public Administration is especially useful to those engaged in Municipal and other Public Libraries. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantage to the Librarian himself as well as to the public of a knowledge of the correct methods of dealing with Statistics and Accounts.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Librarianship.				
Librarianship as a Career..	Mr. FORTESCUE..	Wed., 4th October	3.15 ..	80
Library Economy	Mr. BROWN ..	Wed. M. & L. T.	3.15 ..	81
Cataloguing	Mr. QUINN ..	Wed. M.T.	4.45 ..	82
Classification	Mr. JAST ..	Wed. L.T.	4.45 ..	83
Bookbinding	Mr. COCKERELL..	Wed. S.T.	4 ..	84
Care of Documents.				
Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. HALL ..	Wed...	6 ..	19
Palæography and Diplomatic, Practical Instruction	Mr. HALL ..	Fri. ..	7 ..	19

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Accounting & Statistics.				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6	65
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon...	6	66
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thurs.	6	6
Outlines of Statistical Method	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. M. & L.T.	6	4
Local Administration.				
Local Government of England	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Tues. L.T.	6	13
Public Administration ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Thurs. M.T.	4 or 7	14
Municipalities in England	Mr. WEBB ..	Thurs. M.T.	7	15
Public Finance	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. L.&S.T.	6	17
Methods of Investigation Employed in Libraries.				
Methods of Social Investigation..	Mrs. WEBB ..	Mon. M.T.	8	59
Methods of Historical Study	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri. S.T.	8	33
Other Courses recommended to Librarian Students.				
Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. WOLF ..	Wed. & Thurs.	4 or 7	48
Elements of Law of Contract	Mr. DISNEY ..	Thurs. M.T.	6.15	34
Elements of Economics ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon.	6	1
History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINS ..	Mon.	6	8
The British Constitution ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Wed.	6	12
Introductory Course on Geography	The DIRECTOR ..	Thurs. M.T.	6	40
Regional Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thurs. L.&S.T	6	41
European Powers in Asia and Africa..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri. M.&L.T.	6	27 & 28

NOTE.—A course of lectures on Bibliography will be substituted for the lectures on Cataloguing and Classification in the Session 1906-7.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY. Students become members of the University of London and entitled to proceed to degrees either (i) by passing the University Matriculation Examination (or the alternative form of this known as the Schools Examination), or, *if graduates of other Universities*, (ii) by admission without examination, either (*a*) as undergraduate students, Internal or External, under Statute 116, or (*b*) as graduate students, Internal, intending to proceed to a higher degree, under Statute 113.

MATRICULATION. Three Matriculation Examinations are held annually. They begin respectively on the second Monday in January, the second Monday in June, and on September 15th if that day be a Monday, or, if not, on the Monday next preceding the 15th. Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in :— (1) English, (2) Elementary Mathematics, (3) a Language, either ancient or modern, and (4) two other subjects to be selected from a list given in the University *Calendar*. Full details as to the time and the manner of entering for the Examination, and the order of the papers are given in the *Matriculation Regulations* which may be obtained on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. The fee for the Examination is £2.

STATUTE 113. Statute 113 provides that 'the Senate may admit graduates of or persons who have passed the Examinations required for a degree in other Universities approved by it for that purpose as Internal Students and as Candidates for any of the higher degrees (except in Medicine and Surgery) without their having previously taken any lower degree.'

This statute concerns only Internal Students who are working for one of the higher degrees, and will be dealt with later (see p. 86).

STATUTE 116. Statute 116 provides that 'every candidate for admission, as a Student of the University shall pass such entrance or matriculation examination, *or fulfil such other tests of fitness to be admitted as a Student as may be from time to time prescribed.*'

Under this Statute graduates of British and other Universities approved by the Senate for that purpose, and those who have passed examinations for degrees in those Universities, including women students of Oxford or Cambridge, may on application be registered as Students, either Internal or External, on payment of the Registration Fee of £2, without passing the Matriculation Examination. In the

case of such Students, the period of three years, which by the Statute must elapse between Matriculation and the Final Examination for a degree, is reckoned from the last Matriculation Examination before registration.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STUDENTS.

Student of the University are either *Internal* or *External*. 'Internal Students' of the University are students who have matriculated at the University (or have been admitted under Statute 113 or Statute 116) and *are pursuing a course of study approved by the University in a School or Schools or under one or more of the teachers of the University.* All other matriculated students (or students admitted under Statute 116) are 'External Students.'

INTERNAL STUDENTS.

The Statutes relating to Internal Students are of great importance, and should be carefully studied by those who intend to proceed to a degree.

Stat. 125.—No person shall be admitted to the final examination for a first degree in the University as an Internal Student unless and until he has completed an approved course of study comprising all the subjects in which he presents himself, and extending over not less than three years from matriculation.

Stat. 126.—Courses of study qualifying for admission to the examinations for the several degrees shall be from time to time prescribed for the guidance of Internal Students. In thus prescribing courses of study the Senate, while providing in each case for an academic training of adequate breadth and duration, shall endeavour to allow the Students a wide option in the choice of study, and the Senate may for such reasons as seem to it sufficient permit Students during their academic career to modify their courses of study and may in special cases grant exceptions in respect of such courses. Or the Governing Body of any School of the University may from time to time submit to the Senate for its approval courses of study which such Governing Body is prepared to provide within that School.

Stat. 127.—Every Internal Student before being admitted to the final examination for a first degree as an Internal Student shall produce to the officer appointed for the purpose certificates of having pursued his approved course of study extending over the full period of not less than three years from matriculation. Such certificates shall be signed by or on behalf of the Governing Body of the School if and so far as his course of study has been pursued in a School, and in every other case by or on behalf of the teachers under whom it has been pursued. No certificate shall be accepted from any teacher except in the subject for which he has been appointed or recognised as hereinbefore provided.

Stat. 128.—It shall not be required that an Internal Student shall pursue the whole of his approved course of study in the same institution, whether such institution be a School of the University

or not; but the course of study shall be continuously pursued unless the Senate in particular cases on the ground of illness or other cause which may appear to it sufficient shall otherwise determine.

Stat. 129.—Any graduate of the University who has taken a degree as an External Student may be admitted to the examination for the next higher degree as an Internal Student on completing a prescribed course of study in a School or Schools or under a Teacher or Teachers of the University or may in place of the whole or any part of such examination submit the results of study or research subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Stat. 130.—No disability shall be imposed upon any Internal Student by reason of the approved course of study pursued by him being or having been pursued in the evening only.

Stat. 131.—The Senate shall not impose any limit of time or require any number of hours' study within a limited period or make any similar provision which will prevent such Internal Students as study in the evening only from obtaining a degree as Internal Students.

The object of these Statutes is, not to hamper the freedom of the Internal Students of the University, but to secure for them that close and continuous contact with men who are themselves engaged in extending, by investigation and research, our knowledge of the subjects they teach, which is the essence of a real University teaching. Under these Statutes the University has made regulations prescribing the number of hours which the Internal Students in the respective Faculties must spend in actual attendance at lectures or laboratory work before they are qualified to enter for the examinations and for approved courses of study submitted by the various Schools and 'Appointed' and 'Recognised' teachers of the University.

According to the 'General Regulations as to Approved Courses of Study':—

(i) An 'Approved Course of Study':—

(*a*) shall consist of 'Approved Courses of Instruction' in the subjects in which the Student presents himself for examination;

(*b*) must extend over 'not less than three years from Matriculation,' but, provided that each of the Courses of Instruction of which the Course of Study is composed is completed in the Session or other period approved for that Course of Instruction, need not be completed in three years or in any specified period greater than three years;

(*c*) must comprise not less than 810 hours, *i.e.*, 270 hours for the Intermediate, and 540 hours for the Final (Pass) in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, provided that an Evening Student who produces a Certificate from his employer

or employers that he is engaged in his or their services not less than 25 hours a week shall be allowed a reduction of 30 hours for the Intermediate and 60 hours for the Final (Pass).

(ii) A 'Course of Instruction'

(*a*) must be of 'reasonable length' having regard to the place it occupies in the curriculum for the Degree;

(*b*) shall, 'in the absence of special directions to the contrary,' comprise normally 60 hours, and shall be the same for Day and Evening students, subject to the reduction in the special cases mentioned above (i., *c*).

(iii) An Internal Student

(*a*) must attend Approved Courses of Instruction in all the subjects of the Examinations, Intermediate and Final;

(*b*) may take the approved Courses for the Final Examination in two years or more, but must have been in a School or under Recognised Teachers for at least three years after matriculating;

(*c*) will not be compelled to take the more Elementary Courses of Instruction in an Approved Course of Study, but must take the Intermediate Examination at the prescribed time, and at some period of his Courses of Study must substitute for each omitted Course of Instruction another Course of equivalent length and of a more advanced character;

(*d*) may not modify his courses except in so far as such modification is provided for in the Regulations or approved by the Academic Council;

(*e*) shall be held to have been attending a course of study satisfactorily if his attendance has not fallen short of the whole number of prescribed hours by more than one-fifth of such number;

(*f*) must produce a certificate, before presenting himself for examination

1. signed, if he is exclusively a Student in a School of the University, by the Principal Officer of that School on behalf of the Governing Body, and also by the respective teachers under whom he has studied, stating that he has attended the approved Courses of Instruction to the satisfaction of the Governing body and the Teachers, or
2. signed, in all other cases, by the respective Teachers and by some other Officer of the Institution or Institutions at which he has studied, such Officer having been approved by the University for that purpose.

But if dissatisfied either with the attendance or with the conduct of the Student, the Governing Body or Approved Officer

may withhold a certificate either temporarily or permanently, and, in all cases where the attendance of the Student has fallen below two-thirds of the total number of hours assigned to the Course of Study, no certificate can be issued without the approval of the Academic Council.

EXTERNAL STUDENTS.

External Students of the University are not subject to the foregoing regulations as to Courses of Study. They proceed to degrees simply by examination, but the Statutes provide for (*a*) Courses of Study to be recommended to External Students (see Stat. 35, §iv.), (*b*) 'the admission of External Students under suitable conditions to University courses of instruction and to University libraries, museums, laboratories, or observatories, or to any other University privileges of a like kind' (see Stat. 35, §v.), (*c*) arrangements for common courses of instruction and 'facilities of study' for matriculated students (see Stats. 80, 81), and (*d*) for the admission of External Students to Courses of Instruction by Appointed Teachers of the University (see Stat. 96). In London, therefore, there cannot ultimately be much difference between Internal and External Students. It is the character of the work required for the degrees which really determines the number of hours in the Course of Study, and, therefore, wherever possible, candidates are recommended to enter as Internal Students, and to take advantage of the Special Intermediate Examination, which, although not easier than the General Intermediate Examination, is closely adapted to the teaching of the Schools of the University, and as a consequence interferes less with the general progress of study for the degree.

COURSES AT THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS FOR FIRST DEGREES IN THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.*

FOR THE B.A. AND LL.B.

Students in the Faculties of Arts and Laws will find a large number of courses at the School of Economics in the subjects prescribed for them. In the Faculty of Arts these have reference chiefly to Modern History and Economics, and in the Faculty of Laws to Constitutional, International, and Commercial Law.

For the Final (Pass) B.A. Examination four subjects must be chosen from a prescribed list, which includes Modern History and Economics. These two subjects are more than covered by many of the courses at the School.

For the Final (Honours) B.A. Examination there are the History courses at the School included in the London University Intercollegiate scheme of Historical Study. (See p. 50.)

In Economics the University prescribes for the B.A. Examination the following subjects, all of them amply covered by the School courses (see p. 46) :—

1. Political Economy, descriptive and theoretical, including the scope and method of the Science.
2. Public Finance, and the Economic Functions of the State.
3. Outlines of English Economic History.

For the courses on Law at the School see p. 54.

Before deciding on a course of study at the School students in the Faculties of Arts and Laws should consult the Director.

FOR THE B.Sc. (ECON.)

There are two examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. These are known as the Intermediate and the Final Examinations, and the subjects are the same for Internal and External Students. Normally, they are taken respectively at the end of the first and of the third year from Matriculation, but students who cannot, or do not wish to present

For higher Degrees see p. 85.

themselves for the Intermediate Examination at the end of their first year may devote a longer period to this stage of their University work, and yet proceed to their degree at the end of their third year if successful in their Intermediate Examination. Under ordinary circumstances, however, such students are recommended to spend four years upon the course.

The Intermediate Examination for the B.Sc. (Econ.).

The Intermediate Examination is held once a year, and is the same for Pass and Honour Candidates. The Examination of External Students commences on the second Monday in July, but Students of the School of Economics who have completed their courses of study at the School take a Special Intermediate Examination, which, in 1906, will probably be held in the week commencing Monday, July 9th, and will occupy most of the mornings and afternoons of that week. For the papers set in the Special Intermediate Examination of last year, see page 163.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—*

1. General Economics.
   - i. Economic History ... ... 1 Paper.
   - ii. Principles of Economics ... ... 3 Papers.

Of these three papers, one will consist of passages from French and German works on Economics (including Economic History) for translation and comment. Candidates may confine themselves to the passages in one of these languages.

2. The British Constitution ... ... 2 Papers.
3. Mathematics *or* Logic and Scientific Method ... 2 Papers.
4. Geography, with special reference to economics and politics ... ... 1 Paper.

The Examination will be a Pass Examination only, and the list of successful Candidates will present the names in alphabetical order without division into Classes.

Candidates shall not be approved unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the subjects of Examination; but a Candidate who passes in three subjects out of the four may offer the fourth subject alone at the next following Examination.

The Fee for each Student is £5 for each entry to the whole Examination, and £2 10s. for re-examination in one subject.

* For detailed syllabuses see p. 158

The course of study at the London School of Economics for the Intermediate Examination extends throughout the three terms of the session, but there will be no lectures on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after Whitsunday. The course is duplicated in order to meet the convenience both of day students who can devote themselves wholly or in large measure to study, and of evening students who are occupied in earning their living during the day time. For day students the time-table has been arranged with a view to leaving the mornings free for reading, and concludes each day with a lecture at 6 o'clock. In the case of evening students the work commences with the 6 o'clock lecture, and includes a subsequent class. Evening students are not recommended to attempt the Intermediate Examination in one year unless, after consultation with the Director, they are found to have a sufficient preliminary knowledge of Mathematics and a Modern Language. If they extend their preparation over two years they need not attend at the School on more than three evenings in the week, and will have ample time for the necessary addition to their mathematical and linguistic equipment. But it is essential that their attendance at the courses on any one of the subjects should be continuous and completed within a single session.

FIRST YEAR (INTERMEDIATE).—DAY.

Daily:

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. House Students in Library.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141
Monday:			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	1
6.0 ,,	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	1
Tuesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Economic and Political Geography	Mr. Sargent ..	40 & 42
6.0 ,,	**M.T.** Principles of Economics:— Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent ..	62
	L.T. British Constitution:— Local Government	Mr. Ashley ..	13
	S.T. Principles of Economics:— Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell..	67
Wednesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Logic	Dr. Wolf ..	48
,, ,,	Mathematics..	Mr. Bowley ..	5
6.0 ,,	British Constitution:— Central Government	Mr. Ashley ..	12
Thursday:			
4.0 p.m.	Logic	Dr. Wolf ..	48
,, ,,	Mathematics..	Mr. Bowley ..	5
6.0 ,,	Economic and Political Geography	The Director ..	40 & 41
Friday:			
4.0 p.m.	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles ..	31
6.0 ,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles ..	30

FIRST YEAR (INTERMEDIATE).—EVENING.

		Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Monday:				
6.0	p.m.	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	1
7.0	,,	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	1
Tuesday:				
6.0	p.m.	**M.T.** Principles of Economics:— Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent ..	62
		L.T. British Constitution:— Local Government	Mr. Ashley ..	13
		S.T. Principles of Economics:— Currency and Banking	Prof. Foxwell ..	67
7.0	,,	Economic and Political Geography	Mr. Sargent ..	40 & 42
Wednesday:				
6.0	p m.	British Constitution:— Central Government	Mr. Ashley ..	12
7.0	,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley ..	5
7.0	,,	Logic	Dr. Wolf ..	48
Thursday:				
6.0	p.m.	Economic and Political Geography	The Director ..	40 & 41
7.0	,,	Mathematics	Mr. Bowley ..	5
7.0	,,	Logic	Dr. Wolf ..	48
Friday:				
6.0	p.m.	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles ..	30
7.0	,,	Economic History	Mrs. Knowles ..	31

THE FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Courses of instruction for the **Pass** Final Examination have been arranged for day and evening students at the School of Economics on the same general plan as for the Intermediate Examination.

Each Candidate for **Honours** in the Final Examination should consult the Director separately as to his course of study. Having selected his special subject from the list on p. 77, he should draft a time table from the data given in the general list of lectures, p. 114, and submit this as the basis of his interview.

The Final Examination may be taken either for a Pass or for Honours. It commences on the fourth Monday in October.

The Fee for each Student is £5 for each entry to the Examination.

A Diploma for the Degree of B.Sc., under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, will be delivered to each Candidate who has passed.

* Candidates for a **Pass** will be examined in—

1. General Economics (including statistics, one paper)	3 Papers.
2. Public Administration	1 Paper.
3. Passages from French and German works on Economics and Public Administration for translation and comment. Candidates will be required to attempt at least one passage in each language	1 Paper.
4. History	2 Papers.
5. Essay...	1 Paper.

And in one of the following, at the choice of the Candidate—

6. (*a*) Accountancy and Business Methods ...	1 Paper.
(*b*) Industrial and Commercial Law	
(*c*) Constitutional Law and History	
(*d*) Public International Law	

Examination for Honours.

Candidates for Honours shall be examined in—

1. General Economics	2 Papers.
One of the papers will consist of subjects for an essay.	
2. History	1 Paper.
3. Public Administration	2 Papers.
One of the papers will consist of subjects for an essay.	

* For detailed syllabuses see pp. 159—161.

4. One subject selected from the following (3 papers) :—

(1) Economics, descriptive and analytical, in relation to existing economic conditions ; including the History of Economics, and Applications of Statistical Methods.

(2) Economic History (Mediæval), with special reference to England down to 1485, including Palæography.

(3) Economic History (Modern), with special reference to England subsequent to 1485.

(4) History of Political Ideas, especially in connection with the History of Europe and the United States.

(5) Public Administration, as illustrated by the History, Theory, and Present Organisation of England, France, Germany, or the United States comparatively treated.

(Candidates desiring to be examined in this subject must specify before June 1st the country they select.)

(6) The History, Theory and Present Systems of Banking and Currency.

(7) The History, Theory and Present Organisation of International Trade.

(8) The History, Theory and Present Organisation of Transport.

(9) The History, Theory and Present Systems of Insurance.

(10) The Theory and Practice of Statistics, including Demography.

(11) *Sociology.
- (*a*) Psychology.
- (*b*) Ethnology.
- (*c*) Comparative Study of Social Institutions.

(12) Public International Law (including the history and effect of the principal public treaties now in force).

The Examinations in Economics, Public Administration and History, compulsory upon all Candidates for Honours, will be similar in scope to those for Candidates for a Pass, but of a higher standard.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to have made a thorough study of the subject they select, and to be acquainted with the principal works dealing with it in English, French, and German.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of Mathematics and Statistics necessary for the adequate treatment of the subject they select.

One of the three papers on the selected subject will consist of passages from French and German works on the subject for translation and comment, and Candidates will be required to attempt passages in both these languages.

* For details see page 161.

SECOND YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—DAY.

Daily:
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. House Students in Library.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Monday:			
	Optional Subjects:—		
5.0 p.m.	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright ..	35
6.0 ,,	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright ..	35
6.0 ,,	(*d*) *International Law*	Dr. Oppenheim	38
6.0 ,,	*History of Political Ideas	Mr. Dickinson..	8
Tuesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics:— History of Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	2
6.0 ,,	**M.T.** Principles of Economics:— Descriptive Economics	Mr. Macrosty	60
6.0 ,,	**L.** and **S.T.** Public Finance	Mr. Cannan ..	17
Wednesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent ..	64
6.0 ,,	History:— Economic Position of the Great Powers..	Mrs. Knowles..	29
Thursday:			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics:— Economic History	Mrs. Knowles	31
6.0 ,,	Public Administration:— British Constitution	Mr. Wallas ..	10
Friday			
	Optional Subjects:—		
4.0 p.m.	(*a*) *Accounting and Business Methods* ..	Prof. Dicksee ..	65
5.0 ,,	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright ..	37
6.0 ,,	(*a*) *Accounting and Business Methods* ..	Prof. Dicksee ..	65
6.0 ,,	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright ..	36
6.0 ,,	†**M.T.** and **L.T.** Railway History and Geography ..	The Director ..	76
	†**S.T.** Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. Macrosty ..	61

* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday.
† For Students whose optional subject is on Monday.

THIRD YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—DAY.

Daily:

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. House Students in Library.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141
Monday:			
	Optional Subjects:—		
4.0 p.m.	(*a*) *Accounting & Business Methods* ..	Prof. Dicksee ..	66
5.0 ,,	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright ..	35
6.0 ,,	(*a*) *Accounting & Business Methods* ..	Prof. Dicksee ..	66
6.0 ,,	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright ..	35
6.0 ,,	(*d*) *International Law*	Dr. Oppenheim ..	38
6.0 ,,	*Commercial History	Mr. Sargent ..	63
Tuesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics:— History of Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	2
6.0 ,,	**M.T.** Principles of Economics:— Descriptive Economics	Mr. Macrosty ..	60
6.0 ,,	**L.** and **S.Ts.** Public Administration and Finance:— Public Finance	Mr. Cannan ..	17
Wednesday:			
4.0 p.m.	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent ..	64
6.0 ,,	History:— Economic Position of the Great Powers	Mrs. Knowles ..	29
Thursday:			
4.0 p.m.	Public Administration:— Local Government	Mr. Ashley ..	14
6.0 ,,	Principles of Economics:— Statistics	Mr. Bowley ..	6
Friday:			
	Optional Subjects:—		
5.0 p.m.	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright ..	37
6.0 ,,	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright ..	37
6.0 ,,	† **M.** and **L.T.** European History ..	Mr. Ashley ..	27 & 28
	† **S.T.** Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. Macrosty ..	61

* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday.
† For Students whose optional subject is on Monday.

SECOND YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—EVENING.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 114 to 141.
Monday:			
	Optional Subjects:—		
6.0 p.m.	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright ..	35
6.0 ,,	(*d*) *International Law*	Dr. Oppenheim	38
6.0 ,,	* History of Political Ideas ..	Mr. Dickinson	8
7.0 ,,	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright ..	35
7.0 ,,	(*d*) *International Law*	Dr. Oppenheim	38
Tuesday:			
6.0 p.m.	**M. T.** Principles of Economics:— Descriptive Economics	Mr. Macrosty	60
6.0 ,,	**L. and S. T.** Public Finance ..	Mr. Cannan	17
7.0 ,,	Principles of Economics:— History of Theory	Mr. Cannan ..	2
Wednesday:			
6.0 p.m.	History:— Economic Position of the Great Powers	Mrs. Knowles	29
7.0 ,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent	64
Thursday:			
6.0 p.m.	Public Administration:— British Constitution	Mr. Wallas ..	10
7.0 ,,	Principles of Economics:— Economic History	Mrs. Knowles	31
Friday:			
	Optional Subjects:—		
6.0 p.m.	(*a*) *Accounting and Business Methods* ..	Prof. Dicksee..	65
6.0 ,,	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright ..	37
6.0 ,,	† **M.** and **L.T.** Railway History and Geography ..	The Director ..	76
	†**S.T.** Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. Macrosty ..	61
7.0 ,,	(*a*) *Accounting and Business Methods* ..	Prof. Dicksee..	65
7.0 ,,	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright ..	37

* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday

† For Students whose optional subject is on Monday.

THIRD YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—EVENING.

		Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Cours in Lecture Lis. on pp.114 & 141
Monday:				
		Optional Subjects:—		
6.0	p.m.	(*a*) *Accounting and Business Methods*	Prof. Dicksee	66
6.0	,,	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright	35
6.0	,,	(*d*) *International Law*	Dr. Oppenheim	38
6 o	,,	*Commercial History	Mr. Sargent	63
7.0	,,	(*a*) *Accounting and Business Methods*	Prof. Dicksee	66
7.0	,,	(*b*) *Commercial and Industrial Law*	Mr. Wright	35
7.0	,,	(*d*) *International Law*	Dr. Oppenheim	38
Tuesday:				
6.0	p.m.	**M. T.** Principles of Economics:— Descriptive Economics	Mr. Macrosty	60
6.0	,,	**L. and S. Ts.** Public Administration and Finance:— Public Finance	Mr. Cannan	17
7.0	,,	Principles of Economics:— History of Theory	Mr. Cannan	2
Wednesday:				
6.0	p.m.	History:— Economic Position of the Great Powers	Mrs. Knowles	29
7.0	,,	Foreign Trade	Mr. Sargent	64
Thursday:				
6.0	p.m.	Principles of Economics:— Statistics	Mr. Bowley	6
7.0	,,	Public Administration:— Local Government	Mr. Ashley	14
Friday:				
		Optional Subjects:—		
6.0	p.m.	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright	37
7.0	,,	(*c*) *Constitutional Law*	Mr. Wright	37
6.0	,,	† **M.T.** and **L.T.** European History	Mr. Ashley	27 & 28
		† **S.T.** Descriptive Economics	Mr. Macrosty	61

* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday.

† For S udents whose optional subject is on Monday.

GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH.

The London School of Economics and Political Science is probably one of the largest centres of "post-graduate" study in the United Kingdom. Some of the most important work of the School is done in the Research Department. The work of the Department is carried on by means of (i) individual supervision of students, (ii) Seminars or Special Classes, and (iii) the Library. The lectures at the School likely to be useful to students are pointed out to them. The method of utilising the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and other great libraries and collections of material is explained. Brief bibliographies are supplied, and the main sources are indicated from which such bibliographies may be supplemented and extended. The manner in which students collect their material and the use they make of it are criticised, and points arising out of their researches are discussed. Wherever suitable, arrangements are made for enabling students to come into contact with contemporary organisation, public and private, in London and elsewhere. One of the most valuable means of training research students is to be found in the Library, which contains ordinary text-books and works of reference; official documents issued by the British and other governments; a unique collection of the official documents issued by the various local authorities of the United Kingdom and other countries; tracts and pamphlets, and severa special collections of material for investigation and research.

The following was the Academic Standing of the graduate-students of the School during the Session, 1904-5:

OXFORD	16
CAMBRIDGE	35
LONDON	48
SCOTLAND	6
IRELAND	2
WALES	2
OTHER UNIVERSITIES	23
Total	132

In addition to graduates of the British and other Universities mentioned above, Professors, Privat-Dozenten and Students have from time to time joined the London School of Economics and Political Science from the following and other foreign Universities :—

Antwerp.
Berlin.
Brussels.
Budapest.
Leipzig.
Liége.
Louvain.
Madrid.

California
Chicago.
Christiania.
Columbia.
Copenhagen.
Dorpat.
Gothenburg.
Göttingen.
Graz.
Harvard,
Heidelberg.
Helsingfors.
Iena.
Illinois.
Lahore.
Moscow.
Munich.
Odessa.
Ohio.
Paris.
Philadelphia.
St. Petersburg.
Santiago.
Stockholm.
Tokyo.
Vassar.
Vienna.
Warsaw.
Yale.
Zürich.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT. Graduate Students of the School, including those admitted to the University of London under Statute 113, and those who desire to spend one or two years or other shorter period in research work without proceeding to the D.Sc., will generally find it necessary or desirable, in addition to joining one of the Seminars, to attend some of the advanced lectures and classes bearing on their respective subjects.

SESSION 1905-6.

The following Seminars have been arranged for the Session 1905-1906.

Economic Theory, by Mr. Cannan (No. 3).
History of Political Ideas, by Mr. Dickinson (No. 9).
Constitutional History, by Mr. Wallas (No. 11).
Local Government, by Mr. Webb and Mr. Ashley (No. 18).
Sources of Early Economic History, by Mr. Hall (No. 21).
Palæographical Research, by Mr. Hall (No. 22).
Sources of the Industrial History of London, by Mr. Unwin (No. 24).
Economic History, by Mrs. Knowles (No. 32).
International Law, by Dr. Oppenheim (No. 39).
Geography, by The Director (No. 47).
Comparative Psychology, by Mr. Hobhouse (No. 50).
Ethnology, by Dr. Haddon (No. 52).
Comparative Study of Social Institutions, by Mr. Hobhouse (No. 54).
Sociology, by Professor Westermarck (No. 56).

Additional Seminars will be arranged if desirable.

The following courses have been arranged on methods of research :—

Palæography and Diplomatic, by Mr. Hall (No. 19).
Methods of Statistics, by Mr. Bowley (No. 6).
Methods of Investigation, by Mrs. Sidney Webb (No. 59).

Methods of Research in Modern History, by Mr. Ashley (No. 33).
Mathematical Theory of Political Economy, by Mr. Bowley (No. 7).

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

The following Studentships, from £100 to £25 a year, have been awarded on the record and promise of the candidates, combined with an open competitive examination :—

1896. F. W. HIRST, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford.
J. MCKILLOP, The Owens College, Manchester.
EDITH DEVERELL, Somerville College, Oxford.
LILIAN TOMN, Girton College, Cambridge.
E. M. LEONARD, Girton College, Cambridge.

1897. F. W. HIRST, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford.
EDITH DEVERELL, Somerville College, Oxford.
BEATRICE HEWART, B.Sc., London University.
H. E. S. FREMANTLE, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford.
LETTICE ILBERT, Somerville College, Oxford.

1898. BEATRICE HEWART, B.Sc., London University.
LETTICE ILBERT, Somerville College, Oxford.
GEORGE UNWIN, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford, and the University of Berlin.
PERCY ASHLEY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
GILBERT SLATER, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1899. PERCY ASHLEY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
JOSEPH OWEN, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.
AMY HARRISON, B.A., London University.
H. D. OAKELEY, Somerville College, Oxford.

1900. PERCY ASHLEY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
AMY HARRISON, B.A., London University.
THOMAS JONES, M.A., Glasgow University.
MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow University.

1901. HUGH OWEN MEREDITH, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow University.
ALICE EFFIE MURRAY, Girton College, Cambridge.

1902. HUGH OWEN MEREDITH, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow University.
ALICE EFFIE MURRAY, Girton College, Cambridge.

1904. ESMÉ CECIL WINGFIELD-STRATFORD, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MARION PHILLIPS, B.A., Melbourne University.

1905. ESMÉ CECIL WINGFIELD-STRATFORD, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MARION PHILLIPS, B.A., Melbourne University.

For an announcement of the conditions of award and terms of these Studentships see p. 142, where particulars will be found of further Scholarships, some of them tenable by Research Students.

Research Degrees in the Faculty of Arts.

The degrees of M.A. and D.Litt. are open to Research Students of the School in certain subjects, chiefly Economic and Historical, under conditions which will be found in the University Calendar.

The degree of D. Litt. has been awarded to the following student of the School :—

CAROLINE ANNE JAMES SKEEL, Class. Tripos, Hist. Tripos.

The Doctorate of Science (Economics) of the London University.

This degree has been awarded to the following Research Students of the School :—

FREDERICK BRADSHAW, B.A.
AMY HARRISON, B.A. (Mrs. Spencer).
ALICE EFFIE MURRAY (Mrs. Radice),
Hist. Tripos, Moral Science Tripos.
GILBERT SLATER, M.A.

No Candidate can be admitted to the Degree of D.Sc. (Economics) until after the expiration of two Academical years from the time of his obtaining the degree of B.Sc. (Economics) in the University or from his admission as a graduate of another University, under Statute 113.

Every Candidate must apply to the Academic Registrar for a Form of Entry, which must be returned accompanied by the Dissertation or Thesis and the proper Fee.

Every Candidate for the D.Sc. Degree (Economics) must at each entry pay a Fee of Twenty Pounds to the Academic Registrar.

Every Candidate shall upon the above-mentioned Form of Entry state in writing the special subject within the purview of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry), as set out in the Programme of the B.Sc. (Economics) Examination, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate ; and together with the Form of Entry he shall transmit (*a*) a Dissertation or Thesis,[1] printed, type-written, or published in his own name, treating scientifically some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of independent research, or showing evidence of his own work, whether conducted independently or under advice, and whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself, or of new relations of facts observed by others, or, generally, tending to the advancement of Science : and (*b*) any printed contribution or contributions to the advancement of Science published independently or conjointly which he may desire to submit in support of his Candidature.

[1] At least six copies must be transmitted.

If the Dissertation or Thesis be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall be required to present himself at the University upon such day or days within the first twenty-one days of June as may be notified to him, and shall be further tested either orally or practically or by printed papers, or by all of these methods, at the discretion of the Examiners, with reference both to the special subject selected by him and to the Thesis. But in case the Examiners shall, upon examination of the Dissertation or Thesis and of the other contribution or contributions to the advancement of Science submitted by the Candidate, hold the same to be generally or specifically of such special excellence as to justify the exemption of the candidate from any further test, he may be so exempted, provided that the Report of the Examiners shall set forth the fact and the grounds of such exemption.

A Diploma under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor shall be delivered at or after the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed.

Internal Students admitted in accordance with the Terms of Statute 113.

(i) A candidate for admission under Statute 113, with a view to proceeding to the Doctorate, must

(*a*) Produce evidence that he has taken a degree in an approved University, or passed the Examinations required for such degree. (Women students of the Oxford or Cambridge Colleges are eligible under this condition.)

(*b*) State that he is willing to study for the higher degree in London for such period and under such general supervision as the Senate may appoint.

(*c*) Produce a certificate from the Governing Body of a School of the University stating that the candidate is, in their opinion, a fit person to undertake a course of study or research with a view to the degree he has selected, and that the School is willing to take the responsibility of supervising the studies of the candidate, and reporting to the Senate three time in the year at least, whether the candidate is *bonâ fide* pursuing a course of study in the School suitable as a preparation for the higher degree which he has selected as the object of his studies.

(ii) Persons admitted as candidates for the Doctorate under Statute 113 may enter for any Examination preparatory to that degree, other than the examination for that degree, at any time during their period of study under the control of the University. The lower degree (*i.e.*, B.Sc.) will, however, not be granted to such persons.

(iii) The examination for the degree itself cannot be taken by such persons until they have studied under the conditions laid down for a minimum period of two years.

Similar regulations apply to graduates of London admitted as Internal Students under Statute 129.

A list of British and foreign Universities, which includes all the Universities from which the post-graduate students of the School have been so far drawn, has been approved by the Senate.

PUBLICATIONS.

One of the original objects of the School was 'the publication of works containing the results of researches in economic and political subjects conducted by the teachers of the School or under their supervision.' Since the School was opened the following works have been published in the School series of 'Studies in Economics and Political Science':—

1. *The History of Local Rates in England.* The substance of five lectures given at the School in November and December, 1895. By EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. 1896.

2. *Select Documents illustrating the History of Trade Unionism, 1.—The Tailoring Trade.* By F. W. GALTON. With a Preface by SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B. 1896.

3. *German Social Democracy.* Six lectures delivered at the School in February and March, 1896. By the Hon. BERTRAND RUSSELL, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With an appendix on Social Democracy and the Woman Question in Germany by ALYS RUSSELL, B.A. 1896.

4. *The Referendum in Switzerland.* By M. SIMON DEPLOIGE, University of Louvain. With a letter on the Referendum in Belgium by M. J. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Professor of International Law in the University of Louvain. Translated by C. P. TREVELYAN, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and edited, with Notes, Introduction, Bibliography, and Appendices, by LILIAN TOMN (Mrs. Knowles), of Girton College, Cambridge, Research Student at the School. 1898.

5. *The Economic Policy of Colbert.* By A. J. SARGENT, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford; Senior Hulme Exhibitioner, Brasenose College, Oxford; and Whateley Prizeman, Trinity College, Dublin, 1897. 1899.

6. *Local Variations in Wages.* (The Adam Smith Prize, Cambridge University, 1898.) By F. W. LAWRENCE, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1899.

7. *The Receipt Roll of the Exchequer for Michaelmas Term of the Thirty-first Year of Henry the Second (1185).* A unique fragment transcribed and edited by the Class in Palæography and Diplomatic

under the supervision of the Lecturer, HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office. With Thirty-one Facsimile Plates in Collotype, and Parallel Readings from the contemporary Pipe Roll. 1899.

8. *Elements of Statistics.* By ARTHUR L. BOWLEY, M.A. 1901; second edition, 1902.

9. *The Place of Compensation in Temperance Reform.* By C. P. SANGER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1901.

10. *The History of Factory Legislation, 1802–1901.* By B. L. HUTCHINS and A. HARRISON (Mrs. Spencer), B.A., D.Sc., London. With a Preface by SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B. 1903.

11. *Self-Government in Canada and How it was Achieved: The Story of Lord Durham's Report.* By F. BRADSHAW, B.A., B.Sc., Senior Hulme Exhibitioner, Brasenose College, Oxford. 1903.

12. *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester for the Fourth Year of the Episcopate of Peter des Roches, 1207-8.* Transcribed and edited from the original Roll in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the Seminar in Palæography and Diplomatic under the supervision of the lecturer, HUBERT HALL, F.S.A. With a frontispiece giving a facsimile of the Roll. 1903.

13. *A History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland from the period of the Restoration.* By ALICE EFFIE MURRAY (Mrs. Radice), D.Sc., London; Former Student Girton College, Cambridge; Research Student of the School.

This list, however, forms only a small part of the contributions of the lecturers and students of the School to research since 1895. Many more books and articles have been published, but not included in the series, amongst which may be mentioned the following:—

The Physiocrats. By HENRY HIGGS, LL.B., Joint Editor of the *Economic Journal.*

The Principles of Local Government. By G. LAURENCE GOMME.

La Productivité du Travail et les Salaires. By LAURENT DECHESNE.

The Red Book of the Exchequer. Vols. I.-III., pp. i.-ccc., 1-1081. (Rolls Series.) By HUBERT HALL.

The Early History of English Poor Relief. By E. M. LEONARD.

Die staatliche Regelung der Englischen Wollindustrie von XV. bis zum XVIII. Jahrhundert (Staats. u. Soc. Forschungen XVIII. 1). By Dr. FRIEDRICH LOHMANN.

Wages in the Worsted and Woollen Manufactures of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By A. L. BOWLEY.

Britain and the British Seas. By H. J. MACKINDER.

The History of Trade Unionism. By S. and B. WEBB. New edition, with new introductory chapter. 1902.

Industrial Democracy. By S. and B. WEBB. New edition, with new introductory chapter. 1902.

Problems of Modern Industry. By S. and B. WEBB. New Edition, with new introductory chapter. 1902.

The Case for the Factory Acts. Edited by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB. Contributions (inter alia): 'The Economics of the Factory Acts,' by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB; 'Historical Development of Factory Legislation,' by B. L. HUTCHINS.

Women's Industries in Liverpool. By Mrs. SPENCER, B.A., D.Sc. An Enquiry into the Economic Effects of Legislation regulating the Labour of Women.

Modern Tariff History. By PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.

Local Government in Scotland. By MABEL ATKINSON, M.A.

Alien Immigration: The Case for Restriction. By F. BRADSHAW, B.A., D.Sc.

National Progress in Wealth and Trade, 1904. By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. By ADAM SMITH. Edited, with an Introduction, Notes, Marginal Summary, and Enlarged Index, by EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., LL.D. 1904.

Solicitors' Accounts. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A.

Book-keeping for Accountant Students. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE. 4th Edition. 1903.

Book-keeping for Company Secretaries. By Professor DICKSEE. 3rd Edition. 1903.

Advanced Accounting. By Professor DICKSEE.

The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance. By F. HARCOURT KITCHIN, B.A., A.I.A.

The Domesday of Inclosures. 2 vols. Edited, with Introduction and Notes. (Publications of the Royal Historical Society, 1897), by I. S. LEADAM, M.A.

Select Cases in the Court of Requests. (Publications of the Selden Society, 1898.) Edited, with Introduction, by I. S. Leadam, M.A.

Select Cases in the Star Chamber. Edited, with Introduction, by I. S. LEADAM, M.A.

The Council in the Marches of Wales: A Study in Local Government during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By C. A. J. SKEEL, D.Litt.

Industrial Organisation in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By GEORGE UNWIN, B.A.

History of Liquor Licensing, principally from 1700 to 1835. By S. and B. WEBB.

London Education. By SIDNEY WEBB. 1904.

Elements of Railway Economics. By W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.

English Local Government, 1905. PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.

Auditing. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M. Com. Sixth Edition, 1904.

Book-keeping Exercises for Accountant Students. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M. Com., F.C.A. Second Edition, 1904.

Depreciation Reserve and Reserve Funds, 1904. By Professor DICKSEE.

Hotel Accounts, 1905. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE.

The Law of Carriage by Railway, 1905. By HENRY W. DISNEY, B.A.

Time-Tables of Modern History. By MISS MARGARET MORISON.

International Law. A Treatise. Vol. I., Peace. By L. OPPENHEIM, Doctor Juris Utriusque.

ARTICLES, ETC., IN DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, AND SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS:—

W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.—'English Railway Statistics' (*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Dec., 1902).
'British Canals' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1905).

PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.—'London Government Reorganised' (*Municipal Affairs*, Oct., 1900).
'Municipal Trading in Great Britain' (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*, March, 1901).
'The Financial Control of Local Authorities' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1902).
'Some Notes on American Universities' (Education Department Special Reports: vols. on Education in the United States).
'Housing in Great Britain' (*Municipal Affairs*, Jan., 1903).
'Municipal Trading' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1903).

C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A.—'The Insurance of Industrial Risks' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1897).
'The Taff Vale Railway Case' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1901).
'Local Taxation in Germany' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1901).
'The Economic Legislation of the year 1901' (*Economic Journal*, March, 1902).

M. J. Bonn, Ph.D.—'Die Aufgaben des Englischen Liberalismus' (*Die Nation*, Feb., 1899).

A. L. Bowley, M.A.—'Import and Export Index Numbers' (*Economic Journal*, 1897).
'Changes of Prices of Imports and Exports since 1881' (*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, June, 1897).
'The Measurement of Groups and Series.' Lectures at the Institute of Actuaries, 1902-3 (for private circulation).
'Statistical Methods and the Fiscal Controversy' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1903).
'The Economics of a Small Village' (*Economic Review*, April, 1904).
'Tests of National Progress' (*Economic Journal*, September, 1905).
'Wages in the United Kingdom in the Nineteenth Century' Parts I-XII. (*Statistical Journal*, 1898-1905).

A. L. Bowley, M.A., and Alice Hopkinson.—'Bibliography of Wage Statistics in the United Kingdom in the 19th Century' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1898).

F. Bradshaw, B.A., D.Sc.—'The Canadian Preferential Tariff.' (Read to Section F of the British Association).

Spencer Brodhurst, M.A.—'The Merchants of the Staple' (*Law Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1901).

Edwin Cannan, M.A., LL.D.—'Equity and Economy in Taxation' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1901).
'The Census: a Forecast and the Result' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1901).
'The Recent Decline of Natality in Great Britain' (read to Section F. of the British Association, and published in *Fortnightly Review*, March, 1902).
'The Financial Relations of English Localities' (*Economic Journal*, March, 1903).
'Colonial Preference' (*Independent Review*, Oct., 1903).
'The Division of Income' (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May, 1905).

R. Pearse Chope, B.A., Camb.—'The Story of Hartland' (1902).
'The Early History of the Manor of Hartland' (*Transactions*, Devon Assoc., 1902).
'Notes of the Past' (*Hartland Chronicle*, 1899-1903).

F. G. Davenport, B.A., Radcliffe College, U.S.A.—'Bibliography of Agrarian History' (Radcliffe College).
'The Decay of Villeinage in East Anglia,' etc. (*Transactions*, Royal Historical Society, N.S., XIV.).

L. Dechesne.—'La spécialisation et ses conséquences' (*Revue de l'économie politique*, Dec., 1901).
'La question de la bienfaisance,' (extrait de la *Revue de Belgique*; Brussels, 1901).

EDITH DEVERELL.—'Shop Benefit Clubs' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1898).

'Slate Clubs' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1899).

L. R. DICKSEE, M. Com., F.C.A.—'Articles on Auctioneers' Accounts; Auditing; Cost Accounts, suitable to jobbing Tradesmen; Secretary; in the *Encyclopædia of Accounting*.

HUBERT HALL.—'The Progress of Historical Research' (*Transactions*, R. Historical Society, N.S., IX., 1895).

'The First Colonial Bishopric' (*American Historical Review*, Jan., 1895).

'New Methods of Historical Enquiry' (*Quarterly Review*, July, 1896).

Was Pitt a Prophet?' (*Contemporary Review*, October, 1896).

'The Evolution of the Charter' (*Quarterly Review*, July, 1898).

Pitt and the Family Compact' (*Quarterly Review*, October, 1899).

'Dictionary of Political Economy.' 'Pipe Rolls' and other articles (1896, etc.).

'Dictionary of National Biography.' 'Swereford' and 'Stratton' (1898).

'Chatham's Colonial Policy' (*American Historical Review*, July, 1900).

'History of South Africa' (*Quarterly Review*, April, 1901).

'The Diplomatics of Welsh Records' (*Transactions*, Cymmrodorion Society, 1901-2).

'Pitt and General Miranda' (*Athenæum*, April 19, 1902).

'The *Testa de Nevill*' (*Athenæum*, 10th Sept., 1898).

'A Little Fronde' (*Athenæum*, 4th Feb., 1899).

'The Early Records of Cape Colony' (*Athenæum*, 5th Aug., 1899).

'The Great Roll of the Receipt' (*Athenæum*, 2nd Dec., 1899).

'The Historical Records of New South Wales' (*Athenæum*, 16th Dec., 1899).

'Old Colonial Warfare' (*Athenæum*, 26th May, 1900).

'The Breviates of Domesday' (*Athenæum*, 15th Sept., 1900).

'Pitt and General Miranda' (*Athenæum*, 19th April, 1902).

'Chatham and the Capture of Havana' (*Athenæum*, 12th July, 1902).

'The Mystery of Tilsit' (*Athenæum*, 27th Sept., 1902 and 17th June, 1905).

AMY HARRISON (Mrs. Spencer), B.A., D.Sc.—'Revue historique du développement de l'inspection des manufactures et des ateliers dans le Royaume Uni depuis 1803 jusqu'à nos jours.' ('Rapport du Congrès International pour la protection légale des travailleurs,' July, 1900.)

'The Inspection of Women's Workshops in London' (*Economic Review*, Jan., 1901).

BEATRICE HEWART.—'The Wages of London Vestry Employees' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1898).
'The Cloth Trade in the North of England in the 16th and 17th Centuries' (*Economic Journal*, March, 1900).

S. HECKSHER.—'Eine Studie über Chas. Booth's Werk "Life and Labour of the People in London"' (Schmoller's *Jahrbuch*, 1897, Erstes Heft).

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.—'The Origin of Trade Unions' (*Economic Review* for 1895).
'The Regulation of Wages by the Justices of the Peace' (*Economic Journal*).
'Richard Oastler,' 'William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England,' 'Thorold Rogers,' 'Robert Torrens,' 'Edward West,' and other biographies in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.
The Mercantile System,' 'Thomas Mun,' and other articles in the *Dictionary of Political Economy*.
'Der Imperialismus und seine voraussichtliche Wirkung auf die Handelspolitik des Vereinigten Königreichs.' Uebersetzt von Dr. Louis Katzenstein. (*Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik*, 91, Leipzig, 1902.)
'Commercial Education' ('National Education. A Symposium. Essays towards a constructive policy.' Edited by Laurie Magnus. 1901); and other articles in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, the *Technical Record* on the organisation of economic teaching.
The article 'Economics' for the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

B. L. HUTCHINS.—'Notes towards the History of London Wages' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1899).
'The Regulation of Wages by Guilds and Town Authorities' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1900).
'Employment of Women in Paper Mills' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1904).
'Writings of Walter Lotz' (*Economic Review*, Jan., 1905).
'Note on the Distribution of Married Women in regard to the Birth Rate' (*Statistical Journal*, March, 1905).

LETTICE ILBERT (Mrs. Fisher).—'Pioneers in Housing' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1899).
'Labourers' Dwellings' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1899).

H. JASTROW.—'Neuen Frauenberufe in England' (*Illustrirte Frauenzeitung*, No. 19, 1898).
'Workers' Insurance Legislation in Germany' (*Fortnightly Review*, March, 1897).
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'Frauengenossenschaften in England' (*Illustrirte Frauenzeitung*, No. 12, 1896).
Domestic Servants in Germany' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1899).

GEORGE KING, F.I.A., F.F.A.—'On the Comparative Reserves of Life Assurance Companies, According to Various Tables of Mortality at Various Rates of Interest' (*Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, May, 1903).

'Value in Practice of a Life Interest, Allowing for Income Tax' (*Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, April, 1904).

G. T. LAPSLEY, Ph.D., Harvard.—'The County Palatine of Durham' (*Harvard Historical Studies*, No. 8).

E. M. LEONARD (formerly of Girton College, Cambridge).—'State Regulation of Wages and the Relief of the Poor' (*English Historical Review*, 1898, Vol. XIII.).

E. A. LEWIS, B.A.—'The Development of Industry and Commerce in Wales during the Middle Ages' (*Transactions*, Royal Historical Society, N.S., Vol. XVII., 1903).

'The Decay of Tribalism in North Wales' (*Transactions*, Cymmrodorion Society, 1903).

FRIEDRICH LOHMANN.—'Die Amtliche Handelsstatistik Englands und Frankreichs im XVIII. Jahrhundert' (Sitzungsberichte der K. Preuss. Akad. der Wissenschaft zu Berlin, 22 Dec., 1898).

H. J. MACKINDER. 'The Geographical Pivot of History' (*Geographical Journal*, April, 1904).

N. NEILSON, B.A.—'Economic Conditions of the Manors of Ramsey Abbey' (Philadelphia, 1899).

S. RAPOPORT.—'Economics in Russia' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1899).

C. P. SANGER, M.A.—'The Minimum Wage Law in Victoria and South Australia' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1901).

A. SAVINE (Moscow).—'The Bondmen of the Tudor Period' (*Transactions*, Royal Historical Society, N.S., Vol. XVII.).

ANDRÉ E. SAYOUS.—'L'Entre-exploitation des classes populaires à Whitechapel' (*Le Musée Social*, Mémoires et Documents; Paris, April, 1902).

HÉLÈNE SIMON.—'Die Fabrik und Sanitäts-Inspectorinnen in England' (Schmoller's *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft*, 1897).

'Die Englische Fabrikgesetzgebung' (*ib.* 1898. Zweites Heft).

'Entwickelung und Gegenwärtige Organisation der Englischen Fabrikinspektion' (*ib.* 1899. Zweites Heft).

F. H. SPENCER.—'Child Labour and the Half-time System' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1898).

LILIAN TOMN (Mrs. Knowles).—'The Referendum' (*Progressive Review*, July, 1897).

'The Referendum in Australasia' (*Contemporary Review*, 1897).

G. UNWIN, B.A.—'A Seventeenth-Century Trade Union' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1900).

SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.—'Trusts, Trade Unions and the National Minimum' (*International Monthly* [United States], Feb., 1902).

'The Co-ordination, Development, and Education of the Library Service in London' (*Library Association Journal*, 1902).

'Die neueste Geschichte des Gewerkvereinswesens im Vereinigten Königreich und ihr vermuthliches Ergebniss.' By S. and B. Webb. (*Soziale Praxis* [Berlin], Feb. and March, 1902.)

'The Policy of the National Minimum' (*Independent Review*, July, 1904).

S. & B. WEBB.—'The Assize of Bread' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1904).

N. E. WEILL.—'History and Basis of Modern Discount Policy' (*Bankers' Magazine*, Sept., 1901).

FRANZ ZIZEK, LL.D.—'Die Moderne Socialpolitik in Frankreich und in Oesterreich' (*Zeitschrift für Volkswirthschaft, Socialpolitik und Verwaltung*).

'Die Bank der französischen Arbeiterproduktivgenossenschaften (Conrad's *Jahrbuch für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*).

THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

THE Library was established by public subscription in 1896, for the free use of persons engaged in public administration, national and municipal, and of students of economics and political science.

It includes :—

(*a*) General works of reference, British and foreign.

(*b*) Standard works, British and foreign, on economics and political science.

(*c*) The official reports, bearing on public administration, constitutional and economic questions, of British and foreign Government departments, and British colonies. The Library is greatly indebted to some foreign Governments* for the manner in which they have presented practically complete sets of official documents not otherwise obtainable in the United Kingdom. The United States Government has made it a Library of Deposit for Congressional documents in London, and has presented a set of documents since 1873 as complete as it is possible to make it.

(*d*) Official reports on municipal administration presented by more than 250 municipalities† in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies and Dependencies, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the United States, and other countries. No similar collection of municipal documents has been made in this or any other country.

(*e*) Other official papers, such as the reports of the North German Confederation and the German *Reichstag* since 1867.

(*f*) The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury have presented copies of the Chronicles and Memorials and of the Calendars of State Papers and other publications of the Stationery Office.

(*g*) Special collections of material illustrating particular subjects or groups of subjects. These special collections are unique, for they have invariably been made by experts. The most valuable and extensive of them consists of the materials collected by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb for their *History of Trade Unionism* and *Industrial Democracy*, and presented by them to the Library. It contains many thousands of documents, which it would now be impossible to obtain. Professor Borgeaud, of the University of Geneva, collected for the Library a complete set of documents illustrating the working of the Referendum and the Initiative in Switzerland. Mr. Graham Wallas made a similar, but much more extensive collection, illustrating certain political problems of the United States, and during 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Webb, at the request of the Library Trustees, obtained, in addition to standard works, a large collection of official reports and documents, and other materials bearing upon public administration in the United States and the Australasian Colonies.

The Library is divided into two parts.

1. On the ground floor of the Reading Room the ordinary standard treatises and works of reference are arranged on the shelves in accordance with the following scheme of classification. Readers have access to them on condition that books when done with are left on the table.

* A list of these is given on page 106. † See page 106.

2. In the gallery of the Reading Room, and in the stores of the other parts of the building, books are arranged according to convenience. They can be obtained from the Superintendent only by application on the proper voucher form. Readers requiring more than one volume from the inner Library are invited to apply in advance, stating on the voucher the time when they will require the books.

3. For the convenience of Students of Geography certain books on the subject are kept in Room 33, where they may be consulted at any time that the room is not occupied by a class. Readers requiring any of these books in the Reading Room are requested to apply for them in the Reading Room, and not themselves to remove the books.

There is no subject catalogue of the Library: the card catalogue in the drawers of the catalogue desk is arranged

(*a*) for ordinary books issued by an author, under the author's surname.

(*b*) for official reports under the name of the State, City, or other corporate body responsible for the publication. In the case of British and other Parliamentary papers to which reasonably good catalogues are published, no entries will in general be found in the catalogue, but the necessary catalogues will be found in case 455.

(*c*) For convenience the titles of certain kinds of publications are collected under one or other of the following headings:—

Annuals.
Anonymous.
Associations.
Atlases.
Bibliographies.
Collections.
Congresses (including conferences and meetings).
Dictionaries.
Maps, Charts, and Diagrams
Periodical Publications.
Railways.

In every case the titles will be found under the proper author-heading as well, and they are merely collected under these group-headings for convenience.

For the convenience of readers, all dictionaries and other more general works of reference are placed in case 453, and bibliographical works in case 454.

Pamphlets are classified in accordance with the scheme given on pages 98 to 105. and anyone requiring to consult this section should ask for them, quoting the classification number of the topic required. A detailed statement of the system will be found at the catalogue desk.

Readers are invited to apply to the Superintendent in any case of difficulty, and to make complaints or recommendations in the Recommendation Book which will be found on the catalogue desk.

Any reader desirous of having books retained for him for a space of not more than 48 hours should write his name at the end of a small blue slip (to be obtained at the catalogue desk), insert it in the top book of those retained, and draw the attention of the Superintendent

to the fact. This arrangement will not apply to books on the shelves of the Reading Room. The side tables are reserved for those actually using works in folio, and anyone may be required to move to the centre tables to make room for a reader who requires a folio.

The books and other documents in the Library are in course of being classified according to the following scheme, which has been arrived at after careful consideration of many systems, but must be regarded as only tentative for the present.

Main Division.	***Symbol.***
Sociology	A.
Economics	B.
Finance	C.
Statistics	D.
Law	E.
Ethics	F.
Political Science	G.
History	H.
Geography	J.
Suggested General Solutions of Social Problems ...	K.
Library Administration	L.
Other Main Divisions of the subject, to be allotted as necessity arises	M. N., etc, etc.

Each of these main divisions is sub-divided as follows :—

A.—SOCIOLOGY.

Divided into :—

General Works, *i.e.*, those which cannot be more definitely classified ... ... (Unallotted, A.0100.)	A.0000.
The Family...	A.0200.
Language	A.0300.
Custom and Early Law	A.0400.
Marriage	A.0500.
Religion	A.0600.

(And others to be added as the necessity arises.)

B.—ECONOMICS.

Divided into :—

General Works	B.0000.
B.0010	Encyclopædias, etc.
B.0020	Maps, Charts, Diagrams.
B.0030	Periodical Publications.
B.0040	Publications of Associations.
B.0045	Congresses.
B.0050, B.0051, B.0055	Collections.
B.0060	Biographies of Economists (in A.0060
B.0070	Economic Treatises, Textbooks, etc.
B.0071	Descriptive Treatises.

B.—Economics (*contd.*).

B.0072 Economic Theory before 1776.
B.0073 Economic Theory, 1776-1816.
B.0074 Economic Theory, 1817-1847.
B.0075 Economic Theory since 1848.
B.0080 History of Economic Theory.
B.0090 Method of Economics.

Population ... ... **B.0200.**

Pauperism ... ... **B.0300.**

B.0301 Benevolent Societies.
B.0302 Legislation.
B.0303 Poor Law Reform.
B.0304 Out-Door Relief.
B.0305 Poor Law Schools.
B.0306 Poor Law Hospitals and Medical Officers.
B.0307 Women and the Poor Law.
B.0308 Pauper Labour.
B.0309 Colonies for Pauper Labour.
B.0310 Night Shelters.
B.0311 Old Age Pensions.
B.0312 Almsgiving, Charities.
B.0313 Volunteer Aids to Poor Law.
B.0314 Boarding-out System.
B.0315 Women as Poor Law Workers.
B.0316 Charity Organisation.
B.0317 Poor Law Boards.

Unemployment ... ... **B.0400.**

B.0401 Conferences on Unemployment.
B.0402 Methods for Dealing with Unemployed.
B.0403 Causes of Unemployment.
B.0404 Effects of Unemployment.
B.0405 Labour Bureaux.
B.0406 Labour Colonies.
B.0407 Destitute Children.

Labour Questions in General ... ... **B.0500.**

B.0501 Labour Congresses and Conferences.
B.0502 Labour Church.
B.0503 Labour Representatives.
B.0504 Black Lists
B.0505 Aliens in Trade.
B.0506 Labour in New Zealand.
B.0507 Mobility of Labour.
B.0508 Child Labour.
B.0510 Women's Labour.
B.0511 Labour Legislation.
B.0512 Shop Assistants and Clerks.
B.0513 Sweating System.
B.0515 The Agricultural Labourer.
B.0516 Mining Labourers.
B.0517 Women's Protection.
B.0518 Women and Medicine.

Wages ... ... **B.0600.**

B.0601 Workmen's Wages.
B.0602 Truck System.
B.0603 Statistics of Wages.
B.0604 Piece Work Rates.
B.0605 Fair Wages Clause.
B.0606 Profit Sharing.
B.0607 Regulation of Wages.

B.—Economics (*contd.*).

Hours ... ... B.0700.
- B.0701 Early Closing.
- B.0702 Legislative Restriction.
- B.0703 Eight Hours Day.
- B.0704 Eight Hours Movement.
- B.0705 Miners' Eight Hours Movement.

Trade Unionism ... ... B.0800.

Strikes ... ... B.0900.
- B.0902 Special Strikes.
- B.0903 Conciliation and Arbitration.

Labour Legislation ... ... B.1000.
- B.1002 England.
- B.1003 U.S.A.
- B.1004 Hungary.

Assurance ... ... B.1100.
- B.1101 Workmen's Insurance.
- B.1102 Old Age Assurance.
- B.1103 Burial Clubs.
- B.1104 Life Assurance.
- B.1105 Fire Assurance.
- B.1106 Marine Assurance.
- B.1107 Employers' Liability.
- B.1108 Insurance Taxation.
- B.1109 Benefit Societies.

The Housing Problem ... ... B.1200.
- B.1201 Urban Housing.
- B.1204 Housing in U.S.A.
- B.1205 Conferences on Housing.
- B.1206 Mansion House Council.
- B.1207 Rural Housing.
- B.1208 Garden Cities.
- B.1209 "Back to the Land."

Co-operation ... ... B.1300.
- B.1301 Special Co-operative Businesses.
- B.1302 Brotherhood Trust.
- B.1303 Co-operative Education.
- B.1304 Guise, Familistère.
- B.1305 Tenant Co-operators.
- B.1306 Co-operative Banking.
- B.1307 Reports of Co-operative Societies.
- B.1308 Co-operative Farms.
- B.1309 Co-operative Wholesale Societies.
- B.1310 Co-operative Production.
- B.1311 Guild of Co-operators.
- B.1312 Consumers' League.
- B.1313 Employees' Co-operation.
- B.1314 Conferences on Co-operation.
- B.1315 Co-operative Colonisation.

The Land Question ... ... B.2000.
- B.2002 Land Tax, Tithes.
- B.2003 Leasehold Enfranchisement.
- B.2004 Leasehold System.
- B.2005 Land Tenure.
- B.2006 Land Transfer.

B.—ECONOMICS (*contd.*).

B.2007 Common Land.
B.2008 Copyholds.
B.2009 The Crofter Question.
B.2010 "Progress and Poverty."
B.2011 Mining Royalties.
B.2013 Agriculture.
B.2015 Ownership—Real Property.
B.2016 Land Nationalisation.
B.2018 Corn Laws.
B.2019 Land Laws.
B.2020 Small Holdings.
B.2025 Forests.
B.2050 Rent.

Migration ... ... **B.2100.**

B.2101 Colonisation.
B.2102 Depopulation of Villages.

Commerce ... ... **B.2200.**

B.2201 Bankruptcy.
B.2202 Buying.
B.2203 Sale.
B.2204 Chartered Companies.
B.2205 Corruption in Trade.
B.2250 Foreign Commerce.
B.2290 Company Promoting.

Free Trade... ... ... **B.2300.**

B.2302 Sugar Bounties.
B.2303 Treaties.
B.2304 Tariffs.
B.2305 Reciprocity.
B.2306 Tolls and Markets.
B.2307 Navigation Laws.
B.2308 Free Trade in America.
B.2309 Free Trade in Other Countries.

Commercial Crises ... ... **B.2400.**
Trusts ... ... **B.2500.**
Communication generally ... ... **B.2900.**
Railways ... ... **B.3000.**
Shipping ... ... **B.3100.**
Posts and Telegraphs ... ... **B.3200.**
Industry and Manufacture ... ... **B.3400.**
Slavery ... ... **B.3500.**

C.—FINANCE.

Divided into:—

General Works ... ... **C.0000.**
Public Finance ... ... **C.0200.**

C.0201 Lotteries.
C.0203 Budgets.
C.0204 National Debt.
C.0205 Public Trustee.

Taxation ... . **C.0300.**

C.0301 Taxation Reform.
C.0302 Local Taxation.
C.0303 Single Tax.
C.0304 Financial Relations between England and Ireland.
C.0305 Death Duties.
C.0306 Income Tax.

C.—FINANCE (*contd.*).

C.0307 Voluntary Taxation.
C.0308 Direct Taxation.
C.0309 Incidence of Taxation.
C.0310 Betterment.
C.0311 Equalization.
C.0312 Grants in Aid of Local Funds.
C.0313 Malt Tax

Banking ... ... C.0400.

C.0401 Commercial Banks.
C.0402 Joint Stock Banks.
C.0403 Post Office Savings Bank.
C.0404 Money Lending.
C.0405 Government Banks.
C.0406 Banking in other Countries.
C.0407 Agricultural Banks Association.
C.0408 Bank of England.

Currency ... ... C.0500.

C.0509 India and the East.
C.0510 Bimetallism Generally.
C.0515 Bimetallism in U.S.A.
C.0520 Antimetallism.
C.0530 Gold.
C.0540 Silver.
C.0550 Paper Money.
C.0560 Credit.
C.0570 Joint Metallism.
C.0590 Decimal Coinage.

D.—STATISTICS.

Not at present further classified.

N.B.—Statistics of any special subject will be found with other books on the subject.

E.—LAW.

Divided into:—

General Works ... ... E.0000.
Jurisprudence ... ... E.0100.
History of Law ... ... E.0200.
Ancient and Roman Law... ... ... E.0300.
Modern Law ... ... E.0400.
International Law... ... ... E.0500.
Constitutional Law (added to G.0200, 'The Constitution')

N.B.—Works on the Law of any special subject will be found with other works on that subject.

F.—MENTAL SCIENCE AND ETHICS.

Not at present further classified.

G.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Divided into:—

General Works ... ... G.0000.

G.0010 Dictionaries of Political Science.
G.0050 } Collections.
G.0051 }
G.0055 }
G.0070 Treatises, Text Books, etc.
G.0071 Descriptive Treatises.
G.0072 Critical Treatises.
G.0080 History of Theory.

G.—Political Science (*contd.*).

The Constitution generally and the British Constitution ... ... G.0200.
Constitutions of Special States ... ... G.0300.
Democracy... ... ... G.0500.
G.0510 Chartism.
G.0520 The Referendum.
G.0550 Women's Suffrage.
G.0555 Women's Suffrage in Au tralasia.
Elections and Suffrage ... ... G.0600.
G.0602 Election Law.
G.0603 Proportional Representation.
G.0605 Election Leaflets.
G.0608 Elections in America.
G.0609 Election Pamphlets.
G.0610 Labour Party Leaflets.
G.0611 Liberal Leaflets.
Parliaments ... . G.0700.
Parties ... . G.0800.
G.0801 Unionist Party.
G.0802 Conservative Party.
G.0803 Liberal Party.
G.0804 Labour Party.
G.0811 Irish Parties.
G.0812 Irish Land League.
G.0820 Party Politics in America.
G.0830 Party Politics in British Colonies.
G.0840 Political Parties in France.
G.0850 Political Parties in Germany.
Ecclesiastical Relations ... ... G.0900.
G.0901 Established Church.
G.0902 Disestablishment of Church.
G.0903 Ecclesiastical Commission.
G.0904 Ritualism.
G.0905 Canon Law.
G.0906 Tithes, Church Rates.
G.0907 Patronage.
External Relations ... ... G.1000.
War ... ... G.1100.
G.1101 Militia.
G.1102 Mutiny Act.
G.1103 Marine Warfare.
G.1104 Peace Conferences.
G.1106 Food Supply in Time of War.
G.1107 War in South Africa.
G.1108 Militarism.
G.1109 International Arbitration.
Colonies, etc. ... ... G.1200.
G.1201 Imperial Federation.
G.1202 NativeRaces.
Internal Relations... ... ... G.1300.
Liberty ... . G.1400.
G.1401 Personal Rights.
G.1402 Parliamentary Oaths.
G.1403 Nationalism.
G.1404 Sunday Observance.
G.1405 Religious Freedom.
G.1406 Freedom of Press.
Education ... ... G.1500.

G.—Political Science (*contd.*).

Criminology, Prisons, etc. ... ... G.1600.
G.1603 Reformatories and Industrial Schools.
G.1604 Women and Crime.
G.1606 Police.
Administration, General and Central ... ... G.1700.
Local Government, Generally ... ... G.1800.
,, ,, United Kingdom ... ... G.1900.
G.1901 Local Government, Scotland.
G.1902 ,, ,, Ireland.
G.1903 Parish Councils.
G.1905 District Councils.
G.1906 Borough Councils.
G.1908 Ancient Churchwardens' Accounts.
G.1909 County Councils.
G.1910 Marts and Markets.
Local Government, Foreign Countries ... ... G.2000.
,, ,, London ... ... G.2100.
G.2102 London County Council.
G.2104 L.C.C. Elections.
G.2105 Metropolitan Borough Councils.
G.2108 Metropolitan Board of Works.
G.2109 London Gilds.
G.2110 London Vestries.
G.2111 Metropolitan Improvements.
G.2113 Port of London.
Local Government, Other towns ... ... G.2200.
,, ,, Particular subjects ... G.2300.
,, ,, Municipal Undertakings ... G.2400.
The Jewish Race ... ... G.2500.
The Liquor Traffic ... ... G.5000.
G.5001 Public Houses.
G.5002 Sunday Sale of Liquor.
G.5004 Liquor Traffic Legislation.
G.5005 Liquor in Norway.
G.5006 ,, Sweden.
G.5007 ,, Switzerland.
G.5008 ,, Germany.
G.5009 Reports of Temperance Associations.
G.5010 The Wine Trade.
G.5011 Public House Trust.
Public Health ... ... G.5100.
G.5105 Reports of Hospitals.
G.5106 Nursing Associations.
G.5108 Tobacco.
G.5110 Vaccination.
G.5111 Water.
G.5112 Sewage.
G.5113 Various Diseases.
G.5114 Contagious Diseases.
G.5115 Cremation.
G.5116 Smoke Abatement.
G.5117 Disease incident to Industries.
G.1521 Lunacy.
G.5122 Open Spaces and Parks.
G.5123 Country Holidays.
G.5124 Ventilation.
G.5125 Training of Nurses.
G.5126 Pollution of Rivers.
G.5127 Adulteration.

H.—HISTORY.

Divided into :—

General Works (including Palæography) ...	H.0000.
The World...	H.0200.
Europe	H.0300.
Rome	H.0400.
England and the British Empire	H.0500.
Germany	H.0600.
France	H.0700.
Italy	H.0800.
The United States	H.0900.

N.B.—Works on the History of any special subject will be found with other works on that subject.

J.—GEOGRAPHY.

Not at present classified.

K.—SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

General Works	K.0000.
Anarchism	K.0100.
Communism	K.0500.
Collectivism	K.1000.
Positivism	K.1500.
Individualism	K.2000.
Humanitarianism...	K.2500.
Anticapitalism	K.4900.
Socialism	K.5000.

L.—LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

Not at present classified.

The attention of readers is drawn to the following rules :—

RULES FOR THE LIBRARY.

1.—The Library shall be open gratuitously for the purpose of study and research to—

(*a*) Students for the time being of the London School of Economics and Political Science ;

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2.—The Reading Room is open at 10 a.m. daily, except as provided in Rule 3, closing at the following times :—

During Term: Daily, except Saturdays, at 9 p.m. ; and on Saturdays at 1 p.m.

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3.—The Library is entirely closed on the following days :—On all Sundays ; on the 1st January, on Good Friday and the five days next following ; on the Saturday before Whit Monday and the four days next following ; on the first fourteen days of August ; on the 25th December and six days next following.

4.—The Reading Room may be closed at any time for not more than one day by order of the Trustees, provided that notice to that effect be posted up not less than one week previously in the Reading Room and in the Entrance Lobby.

5.—Readers may take the books they require for purposes of study from the shelves in the Reading Room. They must not replace the books when done with, but must leave them on the table.

6.—Cloak-rooms and lockers are provided on the second floor, and readers are requested not to bring overcoats, hats, umbrellas, or other impedimenta into the Reading Room. Parcels may be left in charge of the Porter in the hall.

7.—No book, manuscript, or other property of the Library is, in any circumstances, to be taken out of the Reading Room by a reader.

8.—Silence is, as far as possible, to be preserved in the Reading Room.

9.—Anyone who shall wilfully injure the property of the Library in any way will be required to pay the cost of repairing or replacing the injured property, and may be debarred from further using the Library.

10.—Persons admitted to the Reading Room shall on their first visit sign their names in a book to be kept for that purpose, as evidence that they will conform to these Rules.

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†K. K. Handelsministerium
K. K. Statistisches Central Commission
Belgium:
†The Ministry of Finance
,, Foreign Affairs
† ,, Industry
† ,, the Interior
,, Railways
,, Education
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†Inspector General of Customs
The Congo Free State
France:
†The Ministry of Finance
† ,, Commerce
† ,, Public Works
Holland:
†The Ministry of Finance
Italy:
†The Ministry of Agriculture
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†The Ministry of Finance
†Norway
Peru:
The Consul General
Saxony:
†The Statistical Bureau
,, Ministry of the Interior
Switzerland:
The Federal Chancellery
† ,, Statistical Bureau
,, Central Commission for Statistics
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Connecticut
Dakota
District of Columbia
†Florida
Hawaii
†Illinois
†Iowa
†Kansas
†Massachusetts
†Michigan
†Minnesota
†Mississippi
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†New Jersey
†New York
†North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
†Rhode Island
†Texas
†Vermont
†Virginia
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†Deptford
†Fulham
†Greenwich
Hackney
†Hammersmith
†Holborn
†Islington
Kensington
†Lambeth
Lee District
Plumstead
†Poplar
Rotherhithe
St. George, Hanover Square
St. George-in-the-East
St. James, Westminster
St. Luke's
†St. Marylebone
†St. Pancras
St. Mary's, Newington
St. Saviour's District
†Stoke Newington
Strand District
†Wandsworth
Whitechapel
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United Kingdom:
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†Blackburn
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†Bootle
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Dover
Dublin
Dumfries
Dundee
Dunfermline
Eastbourne
Eccles
†Edinburgh
Forres
†Glasgow
Gloucester
Halifax
†Huddersfield
Kidderminster
Kingston-on-Hull
Leeds
†Leicester
†Lewes
Lincoln
†Liverpool
†Longton
†Manchester
†Middlesborough
†Newcastle-on-Tyne
North Berwick
Nottingham
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Reading
†Ripon
Rochdale
†Saffron Walden
†Salford
Sheffield
Southampton
Southport
†Stalybridge
†St. Helens
†Tunbridge Wells
Wakefield
Walsall
West Bromwich
West Ham
†West Hartlepool
West Riding of Yorkshire
Wigan
†Wolverhampton
Wrexham
†York, City of

Austria:
Budapest
Brünn
Gmünden
Iglau
Linz
Prag
Rovereto
Salzburg
†Trento
†Vienna
Znaim

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Antwerp
Brussels
†Ghent
Liège
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Denmark:
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France:
Boulogne
Lille
Nantes

Germany:
†Augsburg
†Baden
†Bamberg
Bayreuth
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†Bremen
Breslau
Chemnitz
†Danzig
†Darmstadt
†Dortmund
Dresden
Düsseldorf
Elberfeld
†Frankfurt a/M
†Freiberg i/B
Fürth
†Giessen
†Hannover
†Heidelburg
Karlsruhe
†Köln
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Offenbach
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Philadelphia
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Providence
†San Francisco
Utica
Australia :
†Melbourne
Sydney
India :
Bombay
Calcutta

CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

†Assam Bengal Railway Co.
Association of Chambers of Commerce
Atchison, Topeka, &c., Railway Co.
Baltimore and Ohio Railway Co.
†Bengal, Nagpur Railway Co.
Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway
Bimetallic League
†Boston and Maine Railway Co.
Boston Public Library
British Empire League
†British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society
Brynmawr College
†Burma Railway Co., Ld.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Central New Jersey Ry. Co.
Chamber of Shipping (London)
†Charity Organisation Society
Chesapeake & Alton Ry. Co.
†Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
†Chicago & Great Western Railway Co.
Chicago & North Western Railway Co.
†Chicago & Quincey Railrd. Co.
†Chicago Rock Island Railway Co.
Cobden Club
Columbia University
*Clothworkers' Company
*City Parochial Trustees
Civic Club, Philadelphia
†College of Preceptors
Columbia University
Co-operative Union, Manchester
†Co-operative Wholesale Society
†Delaware & Lackawanna Railway Co.
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
†East India Railway Co.
†Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques
English Land Restoration League
Fabian Society
Free Trade Union
†Georgia Railroad Co.
Gold Standard Defence Association
Great Eastern Railway
†Great Indian Peninsula Railroad Co.
†Great Northern (U.S.A.) Railroad Co.
†Harvard College
Howard Association
Humanitarian League
†Illinois Railway Co.
Imperial Federation Defence Committee
Indian National Congress (British Committee)
Institute of Actuaries
Institute of Chartered Accountants
International Law Association
†John Crerar Library (Chicago)
Johns Hopkins University
Labour Association
Ladies' Council of Education (York)
†Lake Shore and Michigan Railway
League for Social Service
Liberty and Property Defence League
†Lloyds
London University
London Chamber of Commerce
London Indian Society
London Reform Union
†Long Island Railroad Co.
†Louisville and Nashville Railroad
†Madras Railroad Co.
†Mercantile Library (New York)
Missouri, Kansas, &c., Railway
Missouri, Pacific Railway Co.
†Michigan Central Railroad Co.
The Musée Social
National Agricultural Union
Nat. Assn. Welfare of the Feeble-minded

National Free Labour Association
National Municipal League (Newton, Mass.)
Navy League
New Century Club, Philadelphia
†New York Central Railway Co.
†New York & Hartford Rail. Co.
New York, Ontario and Western Ry.
†Nizam's Railroad Co.
North Dakota Railway
North Western University
†Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Oude & Rohilkund Railroad Co.
†Peace Society
Pennsylvania Prison Society
†Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
†Railway Clearing House
†Reading Railway Co.
†Rock Island Railroad
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Scuola Superiore di Commercio (Venice)
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†Southern Pacific Railway Co.
†Tariff Commission
Toynbee Hall
Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee
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United Empire Trade League
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†Miss Petherbridge
Mr. R. C. Phillimore, L.C.C.
*Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.
Mr. A. T. Playne
†Mr. E. A. Pratt
†Mr. W. R. Prideaux
*Lieut.-Col. Probyn, L.C.C.
*Mr. G. H. Radford, L.C.C.
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Mr. Addison T. Smith
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Mr. Adolphe Wolfe
Mr. G. H. Wood
*Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, L.C.C.
Mr. S. Woods

DETAILED LIST

of Lectures, Classes, and Seminars arranged for the Session 1905-1906.

A.—ECONOMICS, INCLUDING STATISTICS.

(*See p.* 46.)

1. 'The Elements of Economics,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. CANNAN, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 9th October, **L.T.** 15th January, **S.T.** 30th April.

In connection with this course Mr. CANNAN will hold a class on Mondays at 4 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. for evening students.

Fee, Sessional, £2 2s.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee, for lectures only, Sessional, £1 5s.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. I. INTRODUCTION.—Changes in the delimitation of sciences. Early economics to be found in works on politics, ethics, jurisprudence, and commerce. Significance of the change of name from political economy to economics. Scope of economics as now understood. Universal truths and local and temporary conditions. Hypotheses. Science and art. Analysis of terms commonly used more useful than arbitrary definitions. Etymology and history of terms the best guides to their present meaning. Not material things but the material interests of men and groups of men the subject of economics. Analysis of groups called "country," "nation," "family," "community." Meaning of the wealth of an individual or group. Stock or capital, revenue or income. Comparisons of the aggregate and per capita wealth of individuals and groups. Inevitable absence of exactness in such comparisons between different times and places. Puzzles as to the position of debts, banknotes, patents, copyrights, and other monopolies, acquired skill, and personal services in the inventories or valuations of national wealth. The divisions of economics.

II. THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.—Usefulness of the idea of production. Requisites of production, labour, space and materials. Capital an indispensable requisite for some kinds of production. Dependence of income per head on produce per head, and dependence of this on (i) the amount of labour per head, which depends on the proportion of workers and the proportion of their time devoted to labour, and (ii) the productiveness of their industry. The proportion of workers and the proportion of their time devoted to labour dependent on the age of the population and many social circumstances. The productiveness of industry dependent on (1) Natural advantages of environment. (2) Physical strength of the people. (3) Appropriate density of population. (4) Extent of knowledge. (5) Amount of capital. (6) Efficiency of organisation. Universality of conscious organisation directed by some kind of authority among small groups; difficulty of such organisation among larger groups in the present and still more in the past; increasing importance of conscious organisation under territorial governments, national and local. Unconscious organisation resulting from the institutions of free labour, private property, and consequent voluntary exchange of goods and services. Reality and very considerable efficiency of this organisation. Its dependence on the connection between utility and value. The nature of this connection such that both workers and owners of property are induced by self-interest to co-operate in urning their labour and property into productive channels. Drawbacks.

III. THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.—Inquiry into the causes which, given a certain total produce, determine the comparative size of individuals' incomes. An individual's income in modern European countries dependent on the total value of his contribution to production, but not therefore a mere problem of value, since many generalities may be laid down as to the reasons why some individuals are able to offer larger contributions of particular kinds of goods than other individuals, and why some individuals offer goods of low value and other individuals goods of high value. Five great questions in distribution: 1st. Division of the total between proprietors on the one hand and workers on the other: a question of the value of the two great contributions to production: influence of increase of population, increase of capital, changes in the knowledge of means of utilising capital and labour respectively. Difficulty of estimating the actual terms of the division. 2nd. Division of the share of property between the proprietors of different kinds of property, especially between land and other forms of property. 3rd. Division of the share of property between individual owners of property. Influence of customs and laws as to inheritance and bequest. Influence of differing sizes of families, etc. 4th. Division of the share of labour between individual workers. Hereditary poverty. 5th. Modifications introduced by taxation and the provision of benefits by the State.

IV.—SOME TRADITIONAL QUESTIONS.—(i) WHAT DETERMINES THE GENERAL RATE OF WAGES? Meaning of wages; identity of the problem of wages with that of earnings in general. Dependence of earnings on produce and the way in which it is divided. The productional factor far the most important cause of actual differences. Absurdity of theories which disregard it. (ii) WHAT DETERMINES THE RATE OF INTEREST? The rate of interest to be carefully distinguished from both the absolute aggregate amount of income received as interest and the proportion of the whole income so received. Effect on the rate of interest of changes in the relative magnitude of population and capital and the known means of utilising capital Examples. Indirect influence of the rate of interest on distribution. (iii) WHAT DETERMINES THE RENT OF LAND? The question confused by failure to distinguish between the land of the whole world and that of a small area such as the United Kingdom, and by failure to set off increase in the value of urban land against decrease in the value of rural land within such an area. The value of land is a case of the value of articles which cannot be appreciably increased by labour. Appreciation of such articles to be expected with increasing wealth and population. The progress of knowledge an important factor. Little reason for supposing that the absolute increase of rent involves an increase in the proportion of the whole income falling to landowners. The Ricardian analysis, and modern extensions of the theory.

2. 'Principles of Economics, including the History of Economic Theory,' a course of sixty lectures extending over two years, for second and third year Students, dealing in greater detail with the subjects set forth in the syllabus of course No. 1, by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays at 4 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 10th October, **L.T.** 16th January, **S.T.** 1st May. Sessional Fee, £1 5s.; Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students.

3. 'Economic Theory,' Seminar by Mr. CANNAN. Times to be arranged with Students.

Open to Students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

3A. 'The Elements of Economics,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. HAMILTON, on Saturdays at 10.30 a.m. in Lent Term, beginning 20th January.

Open only to London teachers, who are nominated by the London County Council.

4. 'Outlines of Statistical Method,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. BOWLEY, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 15th November, and resuming **L.T.** 17th January. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. Collection, examination and tabulation of material. Use of averages. Measures of dispersion and grouping. Graphic methods. Index numbers. Fallacies.

This course does not postulate a knowledge of Mathematics.

5. 'Mathematics Preparatory to Statistics,' a general course of sixty lectures by Mr. BOWLEY, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 18th October, **L.T.** 17th January, **S.T.** 2nd May. Sessional Fee, £2 2s.; Terminal Fee, £1 1s.

Syllabus. ALGEBRA.—Indices, logarithms. Progressions. Binomial and exponential series. Solution of equations. Limits and approximations. Graphs of simple functions. Direction and the derived function. Maxima and minima.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Definitions. Ratios for all angles. Approximate values of sine and cosine.

CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY.—The straight line, circle, and standard equations of he parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola.

GEOMETRY.—Similar figures. Orthogonal projection.

The above course will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same days for evening students.

6. 'Methods and Applications of Statistics,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 19th October, **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Sessional Fee, £1 5s.; Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. Methods of statistical investigation, private and official; the Blue Book. Detailed examination of some special groups of statistics. A review of the statistics now published currently in the United Kingdom. Conditions of accuracy. Averages, as forming the general method of describing a group. Index-numbers. Weighting. Comparison of groups and series. Standard deviation, as measuring dispersion. Skewness. Correlation. The method of samples. Precision and accuracy. Simple interpolation.

The whole will be illustrated by current statistical problems.

7. 'Mathematical Theory of Political Economy.' In the Michaelmas and Lent Terms Mr. BOWLEY will hold a class, if a sufficient number of students present themselves, at hours to be arranged, on Mathematics preparatory to the above subject. A knowledge equivalent to that required for the Intermediate Examination will be assumed.

Mr. BOWLEY will arrange to advise students taking the Honours Subjects 9, vi., vii., viii., ix., x. (see the Regulations for the B.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees), as to their reading or as to Mathematics beyond that required for the Intermediate examination, and will form such classes and seminars as promise to be useful, at times to be arranged with students.

Mr. BOWLEY will arrange to advise past or present students of the School who are engaged in statistical research work, or with practical statistical problems.

Fees will be arranged in accordance with the usual scale, regard being had to the length of the course.

B.—POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

(*See p.* 48.)

8. 'The History of Political Ideas in connection with the History of Europe and the United States,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. DICKINSON, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 9th October, **L.T.** 15th January, **S.T.** 30th April. Sessional Fee £1 5s.; Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—GREECE AND ROME. Plato. Aristotle. Polybius. Cicero Natural Law. L.T.—THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE RENASCENCE. Augustine. Aquinas. Dante. Marsiglio of Padua. Macchiavelli. Bodin. S.T.—THE MODERN WORLD. The Contract Theory. The Theory of Natural Law. The Historical School. Utilitarianism. Idealism.

9. 'The History of Political Ideas.' Seminar, by Mr. DICKINSON. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

10. 'The Functions of Government Analytically Treated,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. WALLAS, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s.; Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT. The internal inheritance of mankind (instincts, etc.). The external inheritance (habits, expedients, knowledge, etc.). The "causes" of political phenomena, reflexes, feelings, thoughts, reasoning. Their varying power of (*a*) producing action, (*b*) producing permanently effectual action. The conditions of political reasoning as influencing (*a*) the form of reasoning, (*b*) the form of institution. The art of politics: (*a*) general, (*b*) under representative government. The ethics of politics. International and inter-racial politics. Political effects of the limitations of human knowledge.

L.T.—THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Lords and Commons. Relation of Parliament to the Cabinet, Army, Civil Service. Part played by Civil Service in Legislation. Boards and Commissions. Distribution of powers between central and local government. Rise of a central inspectorate. Special relations of central government to means of communication. The Judiciary. The government of Ireland and Scotland.

S.T.—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES. Principles and methods of the chief colonising Powers—France, Holland, United States. Growth of the distinction between "Self Governing," and "Crown" colonies. "Protectorates" and "spheres of influence" The government of India, its effect on British colonial policy. Development in Imperial government of forces other than the British Government.

11. 'Constitutional History.' Seminar, by Mr. WALLAS. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

12. 'The British Constitution,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 11th October, **L.T.** 17th January, **S.T.** 2nd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s., Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. This course, covering the three terms, is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of the existing government of the United Kingdom and the British Empire. It will be concerned almost solely with the central government, and will be historical only so far as historical references are necessary to explain existing institutions. The lectures will be divided as follows:—

M.T.—The theory of the separation of powers. The organisation of Parliament—(i) the Crown, (ii) the House of Lords (iii) the House of Commons. The Crown in Council. The Cabinet in its relation to (i) the Crown, (ii) Parliament, (iii) Administration. The political influence of the Monarch. The doctrine and practice of 'Cabinet responsibility.' Ministers and Political parties. The various Ministries—their historical development. Legislative forms and methods. The 'rule of law' and the position of the Judiciary.

L.T.—The functions of the state and their historical development. The Civil Service—its organisation and working; the nature of bureaucratic government; the Parliamentary Heads of Department. The financial administration of the United Kingdom. The conduct of Foreign Relations—the Foreign Office, embassies, consulates. Imperial Defence—the armed forces of the Crown, and their constitutional position; the Admiralty and War Office. The Colonies and the defence of the Empire.

S.T.—The administration of the Empire, the Colonial and India Offices, relations of the Home Government to (i) self-governing Colonies, (ii) the various classes of Crown Colonies, (iii) Dependencies. The nature of Protectorates and spheres of influence. Outlines of the forms of government at present established in British Possessions. The Crown and the Colonies. The Imperial Court of Appeal.

Books recommended.—Bagehot, *The British Constitution*; Low, *Governance of England;* Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution* (2 vols.); Dicey, *Law of the Constitution*; Traill, *Central Government*; Dickinson, *Development of Parliament during the XIXth Century*; Ilbert, *Forms and Methods of Legislation*; Egerton, *Growth of British Colonial Policy*; Ilbert, *Government of India*; Jenkyns, *British Rule and Dominion beyond the Seas*; Courtney, *Working Constitution of the United Kingdom.* Other works will be indicated from time to time in the lectures.

13. 'The Local Government of England,' a course of eleven lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 16th January. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The areas and authorities; the County Councils; the great cities; the problem of rural administration. The chief local services—maintenance of public health, highway administration, protection of life and property. The poor law. The educational system. The Local Government Board; its organisation and powers.

Books recommended. — Ashley, *English Local Government;* Odgers, *Local Government;* Hobhouse and Wright, *Local Government and Local Taxation* (2nd edition); Redlich and Hirst, *Local Government in England;* Fowle, *The Poor Law;* Balfour, Graham, *The Educational Systems of Great Britain and Ireland.*

This course is intended as an introductory sketch of English local government at the present day.

14. 'Public Administration, with special reference to the Local Government of Great Britain,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Thursdays at 4 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s., Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—The Local Authorities, their constitution and functions. County Councils, Town Councils, District Councils, Parish Councils and Meetings, Boards of Guardians. Decentralised public services—their classification, (*a*) compulsory and strictly controlled, (*b*) compulsory and guided, (*c*) optional

and recommended, (*d*) optional. Parliamentary approval by (1) 'Adoptive Acts,' (2) Private Acts, (3) Provisional Orders. Municipal Policy, its development and limitations.

L.T.—Some special services—Poor Relief; Education; Maintenance and Promotion of Public Health; Means of Transit and Communication; Protection of Life and Property—(i) police, (ii) lighting, (iii) protection against fire; Provision of Recreation, physical and intellectual. The relations of the central and local authorities in each of these matters.

S.T.—General survey of the relations of central and local authorities—supervision, control, guidance. The question of decentralised control. Financial relations. The Citizen and the Administration; his remedies against it—(i) legal, (ii) political. The Parliamentary control of the Administration—its nature and working.

Books recommended—Woodrow Wilson, *The State* (esp. Chapters X., XV., and XVI.); Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution;* Dicey, *Law of the Constitution* (6th) edition; Ashley, *English Local Government*, the volumes on 'Central Government,' 'Local Government,' 'Poor Relief,' in the 'English Citizen Series'; Redlich and Hirst, *Local Government in England.*

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

15. 'Municipalities in England; their Constitution and Functions,' three lectures by Mr. WEBB, on Thursdays at 7 p.m. in Michaelmas Term, beginning 2nd November. Fee 5s., except to students attending No. 14, who will be admitted without additional payment.

Syllabus. (*a*) Prior to 1835; (*b*) under the Municipal Corporations Act; (*c*) current developments and prospects.

16. 'Poor Law Administration in England,' three lectures by Mr. WEBB, on Thursdays at 7 p.m. in Lent Term, beginning 15th February. Fee 5s., except to students attending No. 14, who will be admitted without additional payment.

Syllabus. (*a*) Under the Old Poor Law; (*b*) the reform of 1834; (*c*) current developments and prospects.

17. 'The Principles of Public Finance,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 16th January, S.T. 1st May. Fee for the course, £1 1s.; Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. General principles regarding public expenditure, revenue, and debts, illustrated by the practice of the United Kingdom and other countries.

Students should read C. F. Bastable, *Public Finance;* C. C. Plehn, *Introduction to Public Finance*; and the annual *Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom.*

18. 'Local Government.' Seminar by Mr. WEBB and Mr. ASHLEY. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

18a. 'The British Constitution,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Saturdays at 10.30 a.m. in Lent Term, beginning 20th January.

Open only to London teachers, who are nominated by the London County Council.

C.—HISTORY, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL, INCLUDING PALÆOGRAPHY.

(See p. 50).

I.—EARLIER HISTORY.

19. 'Elementary Palæography and Diplomatic' (Latin, French, and English), **7th to 18th Centuries,** a course of thirty lectures by Mr. HALL, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 11th October, **L.T.** 17th January, **S.T.** 2nd May.

In connection with this course Mr. HALL will hold a class for practical instruction by means of reading *Fac-similes* and inspecting original MSS. on Fridays at 7 p.m.

Fee, Sessional £2 2s.; Terminal £1 1s.
Fee, for Lectures only, Sessional £1 5s.; Terminal 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—Origin of writing. National characteristics and Development. Contractions and Extensions. English MSS. written in Latin and Old French, 7th to 14th Centuries. English MSS. written in French and Early English, 15th to 17th Centuries. Formulas of the above.

L.T.—'Court-hand,' 'Chancery-hand,' 'Secretary,' and 'Calligraphy.' English MSS. written in Latin, French, and official English Script, 15th to 18th Centuries. English State Papers and Departmental Records. Formulas of the above.

S.T.—Elementary Diplomatic (Technical Chronology, Mediæval Nomenclature and Topography, Sigillography, and official Computation).

20. 'Mediæval History' (Sources, Bibliography, and Historical Criticism). 'SELECT DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS OF THE MEDIÆVAL STATES OF WESTERN EUROPE,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. HALL, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s., Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

This course of lectures is provided by, and given under the authority of, the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund.

Syllabus. M.T.—Select documents illustrating the National History and Foreign Relations of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the foreign possessions of England during the Middle Ages (continued). 'Relations with the Papacy and Empire.'

L.T.—Select documents (continued). 'Relations with the Italian States.'

S.T.—Select documents (continued). 'The Peninsular Kingdoms.'

21. 'Sources of Early Economic History.' Seminar by Mr. HALL for D.Sc. and M.A. candidates. Times to be arranged.

Open to Students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

22. 'Advanced Palæography, Diplomatic, and Historical Criticism.' Seminar by Mr. HALL on Fridays at 6 p.m. throughout the year beginning 13th October.

Provided by, and given under the authority of, the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund.

Syllabus. The identification and classification of the formulas found in such official MSS. as are commonly used for historical reference.

Note.—The object of the instruction given will be to define and classify the respective formulas. The task of locating and identifying examples of the several formulas in use will be assigned to members of the class individually, or in groups, and the specimens collected by them from printed or inedited MSS. will be submitted for criticism. It is hoped that some fresh light may thus be thrown upon the construction of certain historical records and even that specimens of documents which are referred to by contemporary writers, but which are not now known to exist, may be recovered. The practical object of the course is the preparation of a select Formula Book for the use of historical Students.

23. 'London Guilds and Livery Companies,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. UNWIN, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 19th October, **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s., Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

This course of lectures is provided by, and given under the authority of, the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund.

Syllabus. M.T.—THE FORMATION OF THE LIVERY COMPANY.—1. The place of the guild in the social history of Western Europe. 2. The original sources, especially London MSS.; comparison with printed continental records. 3. Theories of origin: the Roman *collegium*, the feudal *magisterium*; the religious fraternity. 4. Hallmote and Wardmote (Fishmongers, Bakers, Butchers, Brewers). 5. Rise of handicraft organisation. 6. The trading crafts (Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Vintners). 7. The yeomanry organisation of the 14th and 15th centuries (Tailors, Blacksmiths, Carpenters). 8. Amalgamation of the crafts (Saddlers, Cutlers, Skinners). 9. Incorporation of the companies. 10. Comparison of London companies with French and German organisations.

L.T.—THE TUDOR COMPANY.—1. Recapitulation, the new type of organisation (Goldsmiths, Merchant Taylors). 2. Industrial *v.* commercial capital; early Tudor policy (Clothworkers). 3. City *v.* suburbs; beginning of new organisation, (Cordwainers). 4. The transformation of the Yeomanry (Clothworkers, Pewterers). 5. The Policy of Elizabeth; the edicts of Henry III. and IV. 6. Inner working of an Elizabethan company (Clothworkers). 7. The Stationers and Printers. 8. Haberdashers and Feltmakers. 9. Patentees and the companies (Leathersellers and Glovers). 10. Growing power of Court of Assistants (Joiners, Curriers). 11. New incorporations of small masters (Tilers and Bricklayers, Plumbers, Glaziers, Plasterers).

S.T.—THE STUART COMPANY.—1. (*a*) The charters of James I. (Apothecaries, Shipwrights). (*b*) The co-operative joint stock movement (Feltmakers, Horners, Pewterers, Painter-stainers). 2. Mercantilist influences. Bacon and Lionel Cranfield; Alderman Cockayne's scheme. 3. Monopolists and the companies (Gold Wiredrawers, Girdlers, Pinmakers). 4. Large monopolies of Charles I. (Weavers, Soapmakers, Starchmakers). 5. Small monopolies (Spectaclemakers, Playing Cardmakers, Tobacco Pipemakers). 6. The Commonwealth; democratic movement in the companies. 7. The later corporations (Framework Knitters, Wheelwrights Glass-sellers). 8. The transition to trade unionism (Carpenters, Feltmakers).

The main purpose of these lectures is to elucidate the value as material for social and economic history of the records of the London Livery Companies, by bringing them into relation with other original sources, for the investigation of which the London student enjoys unique facilities. The principal sources thus dealt with will be: (1) *Printed records. Liber Albus* and *Liber Custumarum* in the Rolls series, Sharpe's Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London, Riley's Memorials of London, The Statutes of the Realm, Calendars of Patent Rolls, Close Rolls and of State Papers Domestic, Acts of the Privy Council, The Index to Remembrancia, Herbert's Twelve Great Livery Companies, Clode's Merchant Taylors, Prideaux's Goldsmiths, Heath's Grocers, Black's Leathersellers, Nichol's Ironmongers, Welch's Pewterers, Arber's Transcript of the Stationers' Register, Kingdon's *Fac-simile*, Transcript, etc., of Grocers' Records, *Fac-simile*

of Weavers' Ancient Book. (2) *MS. records*. The State Papers, The Privy Council Register, the Lansdowne, Harleian and Cotton MSS. at the British Museum, and the Court books of the companies wherever available. A provisional list of these MS. sources for each company will be found in the lecturer's "Industrial Organisation in the 16th and 17th centuries."

The best general introduction to the subject is contained in Prof. Ashley's chapter on the Crafts in his "Economic History."

24. 'Sources of the Industrial History of London.' Seminar by Mr. UNWIN on Thursdays at 7 p.m. throughout the year, beginning 19th October.

Open to Students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

Provided by and given under the authority of the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund.

25. 'The Organisation of Commerce in Tudor Times.' A course of six lectures by Mr. LEADAM, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 11th October. Fee 10s. 6d.

Syllabus. Alien merchants—their grievances. The Hanse. The staple and the merchant adventurers. The staplers' accounts in the Record Office. The merchant adventurers and the Hanse.

26. 'The Administration of the Customs in Tudor Times.' A course of three lectures by Mr. LEADAM, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 23rd May. Fee 5s.

Syllabus. Customs and subsidies under Edward IV. and Henry VII. Administration of the Customs system under Thomas Cromwell, Assignments upon the Customs. Weights and Measures. Means of communication.

II.—RECENT HISTORY.

27. 'The European Powers in Africa,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 13th October. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. A study of the growth of European dominion in Africa since 1815, with especial reference to the treaties at present in force between the European Powers in reference to that continent.

28. 'The European Powers in Asia,' a course of eleven lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 19th January. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. A survey of the growth of European dominion and influence in Asia since 1815, and the consequent treaty-relations of the principal European Powers, the United States and Japan with one another and with China and other native States, with especial reference to present problems.

NOTE.—Courses 27 and 28 may be regarded as supplementary to the course on "The Political Position of the Great Powers," which was given last year and will be repeated in the Session 1906-7.

29. 'The Economic Position of the Great Powers,' a course of thirty lectures by Mrs. Knowles, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 11th October, **L.T.** 17th January, **S.T.** 2nd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s. Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. This course will deal mainly with the commercial policies and external economic relations of the Great Powers. The lecturer will describe the main stages of the economic development of France, Germany,

the United States and Russia. Reference will also be made from time to time to the economic development of Italy and Austria-Hungary. The lecturer will deal with the free trade movement in Europe generally, and the "free trade" treaties of 1860-70; but England and the English free trade movement will not be dealt with in detail in this course as they are treated at length in courses 30 and 31.

30. 'Economic History: The Growth of English Industry, with special reference to the period after 1760,' a course of thirty lectures by Mrs. KNOWLES, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 13th October, **L.T.** 19th January, **S.T.** 4th May.

These lectures will be throughout of an elementary character.

In connection with this course Mrs. KNOWLES will hold a class on Fridays at 4 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. for evening students.

Fee, Sessional £2 2s.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee, for lectures only, Sessional £1 5s.; Terminal 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. This course will include a sketch of the development of England up to 1760, the revolution in the iron trade, in internal communication, in the textile industries and in agriculture, the effect of the Great Wars on English trade and finance, the development of the Factory Acts, Truck Acts and Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, the growth of trade unions, the changes in the Poor Law, and the legislation with regard to transport and the tariff changes in nineteenth century.

31. 'English Economic History after 1485, with special reference to the development of English commerce and colonization after 1846,' a course of thirty lectures by Mrs. KNOWLES, on Thursdays, at 4 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s. Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.**—ENGLAND UNDER THE TUDORS AND ELIZABETH. The effects of the great discoveries. The decay of the gilds. The changes in industrial and agricultural life. The mercantile system. The growth of English shipping. The development of the Poor Law. The regulation of wages.

L.T.—ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS AND THE WHIG RULE. The growth of English commerce. The chartered companies. The development of the English colonies and the colonial policy. The Navigation Acts. The regulation of industry. The early free trade movement. The Whig protective policy. The Corn Bounty Act. Whig and Tory finance.

S.T.—THE FREE TRADE ERA. The re-action from the Whig policy. The free trade movement. The tariff reforms. The repeal of the Navigation Laws. The free trade treaties of 1860—the re-action. The great depression. The Merchandise Marks Acts. English shipping and agriculture since 1850. The economic policy pursued with regard to the colonies and the colonial labour problem. The chartered companies. Imperial federation.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students.

32. 'Economic History.' Seminar by Mrs. KNOWLES. Times to be arranged with Students.

Open to Students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

33. 'Methods of Historical Study, with particular reference to the History of the 19th Century,' a course of three lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Fridays at 8 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 4th May. Fee 2s. 6d. Free to students attending lectures at the School.

D.—LAW.

(*See page* 54.)

34. 'The Elements of the Law of Contract,' a course of eight lectures by Mr. DISNEY, on Thursdays at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas Term beginning 12th October. Fee £1 1s.

Students attending this course of lectures may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

35. 'Industrial and Commercial Law,' a course of sixty lectures, extending over two years, by Mr. WRIGHT, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 9th Oct., **L.T.** 15th Jan., **S.T.** 30th April.

In connection with this course Mr. WRIGHT will hold a class on Mondays at 5 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. for evening students.

Fee, Sessional £2 2s.; Terminal £1 1s.

Fee for Lectures only, Sessional £1 5s.; Terminal 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT. THE ELEMENTS OF COMPANY LAW. LAW OF THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO COMPENSATE FOR INJURIES SUSTAINED BY THEIR EMPLOYEES. THE LAW OF TRADE UNIONS AND OF COMBINATION (with special reference to labour disputes). THE TRUCK ACTS AND THE FACTORY ACTS.

To be followed in Session 1906-7 by thirty lectures on the following subjects:

I. The General Principals of the Law of Contract (a repetition of the opening course in the previous session). II. The Law of Partnership. III. Negotiable Instruments. IV. The Contract of the Sale and Purchase of Goods. V. Maritime Contracts, Affreightment, and Insurance. VI. The Law of a Banking Account and of Guarantees.

36. 'Law of Bankruptcy,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. MANSON, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. in Michaelmas Term, beginning 11th October. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. 1. INTRODUCTORY: What is an act of bankruptcy. 2. The Petition and the proceedings under it; the Receiving Order. 3. Proceedings consequent on a Receiving Order—(*a*) Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement, (*b*) Adjudication of bankruptcy. 4. The Official Receiver and the Board of Trade. 5. The Property of the bankrupt. 6. The Trustee in bankruptcy. 7. Fraudulent preferences and Voluntary Settlements. 8. The Discharge. 9. Offences by a debtor. 10. Arrangements outside bankruptcy.

37. 'Constitutional Law and History,' a course of sixty lectures, extending over two years, by Mr. WRIGHT, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 13th Oct., **L.T.** 19th Jan., **S.T.** 4th May.

In connection with this course Mr. WRIGHT will hold a class on Fridays at 5 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. for evening Students.

Fee, Sessional £2 2s.; Terminal £1 1s.

Fee, for Lectures only, Sessional £1 5s.; Terminal 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.**—NATURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION (a repetition of the opening lectures of the previous session). THE JUDICATURE—ITS PRESENT CONSTITUTION AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.

L.T.—THE COLONIES; ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

S.T.—THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

To be followed in Session 1905-6 by lectures on the following subjects:—

Nature of Constitutional Law (a repetition of the opening lecture in the previous session). The English Constitution: Characteristics. Form. History. The Crown. The Legislature. The Cabinet System.

38. 'International Law,' a course of thirty lectures by Dr. OPPENHEIM, on Mondays, at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 9th October, **L.T.** 15th January, **S.T.** 30th April.

In connection with this course, Dr. OPPENHEIM will hold a class on Mondays at 7 p.m.

Fee, Sessional £2 2s.; Terminal £1 1s.

Fee for Lectures only, Sessional £1 5s.; Terminal 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.**—'THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING ITS SUBJECTS.' I. INTRODUCTION.—Nature, basis, sources, dominion, codification, and science of international law. Its historical development. II. STATES AS SUBJECTS OF THE LAW OF NATIONS.—Conception of state and of sovereignty. Recognition. Changes in condition of states. Extinction and succession of states. States in personal and in real union. Confederated and federal states. Suzerain and vassal states. States under protection. Neutralised states. III. CHARACTERISTICS OF STATES WITHIN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.—Personality. Equality. Rank and titles. Independence. Territorial and personal supremacy. Dignity. Intercourse. Intervention. The Monroe doctrine. IV. RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES.—International delinquencies. Responsibility for acts of state organs and of private individuals.

L.T.—'THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING ITS OBJECTS.'—I. STATE TERRITORY.—Conception, kinds and parts of territory. Rivers. Landlocked seas. Canals. Marginal belt of sea. Gulfs and bays. Straits. Boundaries of territory. State servitudes. Modes of acquiring territory. Cession. Occupation. Accretion. Conquest and subjugation. Prescription. Loss of territory. II. THE OPEN SEA.—Historical development. Conception of open sea. The freedom of the open sea. Jurisdiction. Piracy. Fisheries. Telegraph cables. Verification of flag, visit, search. III. INDIVIDUALS.—Position of individuals in international law. Nationality. Naturalisation. Double and absent nationality. Reception, treatment, expulsion of foreigners. Right of asylum. Extradition.

S.T.—'THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS AND THE ORGANS BY WHICH THEY ARE CONDUCTED.'—I. HEADS OF STATES.—Monarchs. Presidents of republics. Foreign offices. II. DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS.—The institution of legation and diplomacy. Right of legation. Kinds, classes, appointment, reception of diplomatic envoys. Their functions and position, their inviolability and exterritoriality. The retinue of envoys. Termination of diplomatic mission. III. CONSULS.—Consular organisation. Appointment, functions, position, privileges of consuls. Termination of consular office. Consuls in non-Christian states. IV. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANS.—Armed forces in foreign territory and men-of-war in foreign waters. Agents without diplomatic character. International Commissions. International offices. The Hague court of arbitration. V. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS.—Negotiations, congresses and conferences. Character and functions of treaties, their subjects and objects, their form and parts. Ratification. Expiration, dissolution, voidance, cancellation of treaties. Law-making treaties. Alliances. Treaties of guarantee and protection. General treaties concerning common non-political interests.

For study, the following text books are recommended:—Oppenheim, International Law, Vol. I., Peace (London, 1905); Lawrence, *Principles of International Law* (3rd ed., 1900); Ullmann, *Völkerrecht* (Freiburg, 1898); Bonfils, *Manuel de droit International Public* (4th ed., by Fauchille, Paris, 1904). For reference, the books of Hall, Phillimore, Twiss, Halleck, Taylor, in English; Rivier, Calvo, Pradier-Fodéré, in French; Heffter, Bluntschli, Holtzendorff, in German.

These lectures will be followed in Session 1906-7 by thirty lectures on:—

The Law of Nations concerning War and Neutrality.

39. 'International Law.' Seminar by Dr. OPPENHEIM. Times to be arranged with Students. Open to Students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

E.—GEOGRAPHY.

(*See page* 55.)

†**40. 'Introductory Course,'** ten lectures by The DIRECTOR, on Thursdays at 6 p.m. in Michaelmas Term, beginning 12th October. These lectures are introductory to the courses on Regional, Economic, and Historical Geography in the Lent and Summer Terms.

In connection with this course Mr. SARGENT will hold a class on Tuesdays at 4 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening students. Fee £1 1s.; for Lectures only 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. This course will deal primarily with the methods of Geography. Two regions will be described in some detail:—South-Eastern North America and South-Western India, the former chiefly with reference to land-relief, the latter in regard to climate. In both cases, however, the whole geographical argument—the human application no less than the physical basis—will be illustrated.

†**41. 'Regional Geography,'** a course of twenty lectures by The DIRECTOR, on Thursdays at 6 p.m. in Lent and Summer Terms, beginning **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal fee, 12s. 6d.

NOTE.—A knowledge equivalent to that implied in the Syllabus of Course 40 will be assumed. In the Summer Term Europe will be dealt with.

41a. 'Studies in Regional Geography,' a course of ten lectures by The DIRECTOR, on Saturdays at 10.30 a.m. in Michaelmas Term, beginning 14th October.

Open only to London teachers, who are nominated by the London County Council.

†**42. 'Economic Geography,'** a course of twenty lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Tuesdays at 4 p.m. in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning **L.T.** 16th January, **S.T.** 1st May. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal fee, 12s. 6d.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

NOTE.—This Course will postulate a knowledge of Regional Geography equivalent to that obtainable from Course 41.

43. 'The Geography of Food Grains in North America,' a course of four lectures by Professor LYDE, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. in the Summer Term, beginning 8th May. Fee 7s. 6d.

Syllabus. (1) Causes of changes in agricultural production, especially in the wheat areas. Settlement of population on free land where labour is relatively of most value. Concentration of population consequent on the requirements of farmers and the handling of their produce. Rise of value of land. (2) Distribution, present and probable, of Food Grains.

† Inclusive fee for Courses 40, 41, and 42, Sessional, £2 2s.; Terminal, £1 1s.

44. 'The Distribution of the Sources of Mechanical Power in North America,' a course of four lectures by Mr. CHISHOLM, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. in the Summer Term, beginning 11th June. Fee 7s. 6d.

Syllabus. (1) INTRODUCTORY.—Sources of mechanical power generally—wind, moving water, solar heat, various kinds of fuel. (2) Development of the American coal-fields. How far limited by cost of carriage under present conditions of widely scattered population.

45. 'Historical Geography.' 'THE GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE,' a course of nine lectures by The DIRECTOR, on Thursdays at 4 p.m., in Summer Term, beginning 3rd May. Fee 12s. 6d.

NOTE.—In the Summer Term The DIRECTOR will also lecture on the Regional Geography of Europe on Thursdays at 6 p.m. (see Course 41 above), and Historical Students will find it helpful to take both courses.

46. A Map Class in Geography will meet on Tuesdays from 2.30 to 4 p.m. in Lent Term, beginning 16th January, under the direction of The DIRECTOR and Mr. SARGENT. Fee 12s. 6d.

NOTE.—For this class a knowledge equivalent to that obtainable from Course 40 (lectures and classes) will be assumed. The requirements of teachers in secondary schools will especially be borne in mind.

47. 'Geography.' Seminar by The DIRECTOR. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

F.—SOCIOLOGY.

(*See page* 56.)

48. '**Logic and Scientific Method,**' a general course of sixty lectures preparatory to sociological studies, by Dr. Wolf, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 11th October, **L.T.** 17th January, **S.T.** 2nd May. Sessional Fee £2 2s. Terminal Fee £1 1s.

Syllabus. Province of Logic, formal and material logic. Postulates of Logic. Laws of thought. Terms and their classification, extension and intension. Definition and division. Nature of judgment; import and classification of propositions. Negation and opposition of propositions. Forms of immediate inference. Theories of inference. Syllogism and other deductive inferences. Induction and its relation to deduction. Ground of induction. Uniformity of nature. Causation. Observation and experiment. Inductive methods. Quantitative induction. Scientific explanations. Mathematical, Physical, and Historical Methods. Nature and functions of hypothesis. Analogy. Chance. Theory of probability and its logical foundations.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same days for evening students.

49. '**Comparative Psychology,**' a course of twenty lectures, by Mr. HOBHOUSE, on Tuesdays, at 4 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning **L.T.** 16th January, **S.T.** 1st May. Sessional Fee £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee £1 1s. (Martin White Lectures of the University of London.)

Syllabus. 1. The Psychological Standpoint. 2. Comparative Study of Mental Structure: (*a*) in Animals and Man, (*b*) in Child and Adult, (*c*) in Primitive and Advanced Peoples. 3. The Psychological basis of Social Institutions, (*a*) Ideas of Moral and Political Obligations, (*b*) Nature and Development of Moral Faculty, Psychology of Sympathy, Self-love, Moral Sense, Conscience, the Idea of Personality, (*c*) Psychology of Responsibility—Analysis of Will, Desire, Impulse, Motive, Intention.

The first lecture of this course in each term is open to the public without fee, by ticket, to be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London.

50. '**Comparative Psychology.**' Seminar, by Mr. HOBHOUSE, after each lecture. Free to students attending the above lectures.

51. '**Ethnology,**' a course of thirty lectures by Dr. HADDON, on Fridays at 3 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 20th October, **L.T.** 12th January, **S.T.** 4th May. Sessional Fee £2 2s. Terminal Fee £1 1s. (Martin White Lectures of the University of London.)

Syllabus. The physical, mental, cultural and social characteristics of the main varieties of mankind. The present geographical distribution of races and peoples, and their former wanderings. The antiquity of man; the physical characteristics of prehistoric peoples and the evolution of their culture. The lecturer will deal in detail with a selected continent, or area, with reference especially to the main social groups in the region selected, their environment (physical and biological), occupation, property, culture, social structure, religion, expansion, and their influence upon one another.

The first lecture of this course in each term is open to the public without fee, by ticket, to be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London.

52. '**Ethnology.**' Seminar, by Dr. HADDON, after each lecture. Free to students attending the above lectures.

53. 'The Comparative Study of Social Institutions.' An introductory course of ten lectures, by Mr. HOBHOUSE, on Tuesdays, at 4 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 10th October. Fee £1 1s. (Martin White Lectures of the University of London.)

Syllabus. The scope of Sociology. Its relation (1) to Ethics, (2) to Anthropology, (3) to Psychology, (4) to Biology. Conditions of the rise and development of Social Institutions Forms of Social Organisation. (*a*) The Family. Its primitive and developed forms. (*b*) Society. The clan and tribe. Monarchy. Feudalism. The city state. The modern state. Federation and Internationalism. Theories of Society. Their genesis and influence. The Law of Nature. Utilitarianism, Metaphysical idealism. Evolution.

The first lecture of this course in each term is open to the public without fee, by ticket, to be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London.

54. 'The Comparative Study of Institutions,' Seminar, by Mr. HOBHOUSE, after each lecture. Free to students attending the above lectures.

55. 'Sociology,' a course of forty lectures by Professor WESTERMARCK, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 16th January, S.T. 1st May. Sessional Fee £2 12s. 6d. Terminal Fee £1 11s. 6d. (Martin White Lectures of the University of London.)

Syllabus. Sociology, the science of social phenomena. The characteristics of social phenomena as distinguished from biological and psychological phenomena. Sociology, in its relations to Biology and Psychology. The principle of evolution applied to Sociology. The theory of natural selection stated and explained. Its bearing on social phenomena. The essential characteristics of a society. The formation, scope, and coherence of a society largely dependent on biological and psychological facts, especially on (1) nutrition, and (2) the instinct of self-preservation and altruistic sentiments. Gregariousness and altruistic sentiments. Animal and human societies. The origin of human societies. Human societies based on the principles of local contiguity and blood-relationship. The systems of maternal and paternal descent. The family, clan, tribe, nation—a social institution, a regulated social relationship. Moral rules and their origin. Social rights and duties. Customs and laws as rules of conduct. The origin and function of punishment. The chief theories of the object of punishment examined. Internal and external aspects of conduct in connection with the question of moral and legal responsibility (accident, dolus, culpa, intellectual disability, motives). The relationships between parents and children. The *patria potestas*. The origin and function of marriage. Social regulations as to the limits within which marriages may be contracted (exogamous and endogamous rules). The modes of contracting marriages; marriage by capture, marriage by purchase, the marriage portion. The forms of marriage. The duration of marriage and the customs and laws referring to divorce. The relations between husband and wife. The position of women. The institution of slavery, and the relations between master and slave. The disappearance of slavery and serfdom in Europe. The negro slavery. (The economic aspects of slavery will not be discussed in detail.) The right of life. The state of war, and the evolution of rules relating to it. The system of blood-revenge. The system of compensation. Capital punishment. The duel as a social institution, and the wager of battle. Mutual aid. Charity as a social and a religious duty. The social position of strangers, and the custom of hospitality. The right of property. Acquisition by occupation, by use and work, by inheritance. The right of honour. Sincerity and good faith. Relations to the dead. Ancestor-worship and its social importance. Religion and magic, and their influence on social relationships. Religious worship. Oaths. Ordeals. The right of sanctury. Concluding remarks.

The first lecture of this course in each Term is open to the public without fee, by ticket, to be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of London.

56. 'Sociology.' Seminar, by Professor WESTERMARCK, after each lecture on Thursday, beginning 18th January. Free to students attending the above course of lectures.

57. 'The Economic Basis of Social Relations at the Present Day,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. URWICK, on Mondays, at 3 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 9th October. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. In this course an attempt will be made to analyse some of the fundamental social relationships as existing at the present time, with special reference to the economic causes by which they are conditioned. The analysis, therefore, will treat the social institutions of the family and of marriage, not as embodiments of ideas deriving their meaning and value from the past, but rather in relation to the actual social and industrial life of to-day.

I.—INTRODUCTORY. The Economic foundations of Society at different stages of social development. The Economic factors in social aggregation and cohesion. II.—RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING INEQUALITY. (1) The Economic basis of the family. Parents and children; husbands and wives; Semi-independent members of the family. Earning power and expenditure in different grades and at different age periods. Family budgets in relation to the life of the family. The independence of girls and women; the position of widows. (2) The relationship of master and servant. Successive modifications, and the effect upon social life. III.—RELATIONSHIP BASED UPON ASSUMED EQUALITY. Neighbours and fellow-citizens. The principle of reciprocity and its implications.

58. 'The Philanthropy of the 18th Century: its importance in Relation to Modern Problems,' a course of five lectures by Mr. KIRKMAN GRAY, on Thursdays, at 3 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 12th October. Fee 7s. 6d.

Syllabus. I.—ON REASONS FOR STUDYING THE EVOLUTION OF PHILANTHROPY.—These lectures raise the question, What is the meaning and worth of philanthropy? Such an enquiry seems justified on three grounds; (1) The range of philanthropy is a wide one; (2) There is a distinct philanthropic class with its own traditions and psychology; (3) Our actual system is not the one we should adopt if we were free to make a fresh start. The history of the 18th century affords peculiar facilities for studying the nature, alike of the class and the system. II.—THE PRINCIPLE OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION. (1) Under Ecclesiastical influence.—Conditions which explain the rise of Voluntary Philanthropic Associations about the beginning of the 18th Century. Two illustrations: (1) The Religious Societies giving rise to the Societies for Reformation of Manners. The dependence on public approval and support. (2) The Charity Schools and the influence of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. The decline of the Schools not due to a decline of Voluntary Association, but to a shifting of interest. The law of philanthropic succession. III.—THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE. (2) The Secular influence.—The secular motive began as early as the ecclesiastical, but lasted longer (the adjectives must only be taken as roughly descriptive). The importance of the period 1714-60 A.D. The law of imitation and the law of variation. Illustrations from the medical charities. Fusion of scientific interest and philanthropic effort. Some distinctions between town and country philanthropy. The influence of philanthropic groups. IV.—AGITATION AS A PHILANTHROPIC INSTRUMENT. NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM.—The agitator does not aim to do, but to compel society to do. This method has been largely used in modern times: there are some instructive instances of its use in the 18th century, *e.g.*, the anti-slavery campaign and the movement for prison reform. The 18th century shows a growing sensitiveness to cases of distress, but a general neglect of the

central problems of destitution. The narrow aims of the philanthropists and the hard temper of the age are reflected in (*a*) the scheme of Industry for Babes; and (*b*) the Workhouses; and (*c*) the Endowed Charities. The labour colony in Georgia is a more valuable experiment. V.—EXHAUSTION AND DISILLUSION. STATISTICS —Complacency gives way to perplexity. The plea for State subventions. At the close of the 18th century philanthropy is complicated with a political motive. This brings into prominence the low value attributed to human life, but is along the line of progress. Soup and the Revolution. A growing sense of the seriousness of its task leads philanthropy to undertake critical enquiries. "The New Philosophy." The difficulty occasioned by general ignorance of social law. Significance of the first census (1801). The result is to nationalise the problem of philanthropy. Conclusion: on the function of philanthropy as a meliorating agency.

59. 'Methods of Investigation,' a course of three lectures by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB, on Mondays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 13th November. Fee 2s. 6d. Free to students attending lectures at the School.

Mrs. WEBB will repeat this Course at 4.30 p.m. during November or December, if this is desired by a sufficient number of students to whom 8 p.m. is inconvenient.

Syllabus. Place of sociology in the hierarchy of the sciences. Its dependence on all the other sciences. The need, as a preliminary to the study of society, of general scientific culture and understanding of the scientific method. Sociology as the study of structure and function of man in society. Methods of sociological study: (*a*) Common to other sciences, *e.g.*, Hypothesis, Collection of Data, Verification, Experiment, Observation of processes and results, Statistical Analysis; (*b*) Peculiar to sociology, *viz.*:—the Interview, the Document, Literature. Distinction between (*a*) the Document, (*b*) First-hand Literature, (*c*) Second-hand Literature; their respective uses and values. Prophecy of the Future, how far possible in sociology. Impossibility of predicting the course of History: the Great Man as a Ferment. Possibility of predicting effect of given social environment on the average man in the immediate future. Possibility of applying this knowledge to altering the environment. Limitation of Sociology (as of all other science) to ascertaining and altering the processes of Nature: Bankruptcy of Science as to any choice of Ideals of Life. Sociology, no more than Mechanics or Chemistry, has any "policy."

G.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(*See page* 58.)

60. '**The Iron, Coal, and Allied Trades,**' a course of ten lectures by Mr. MACROSTY, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 10th October. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. I.—IRON.—(1) Pig Iron. (2) Steel. (3) Finished Products. (4) Effects of Processes on Supplies and Output (5) Methods of Sale. Speculation. (6) Combinations. (7) Labour.
II.—COAL.—(8) Supplies. (9) Methods of Working. (10) Markets. (11) Labour.

61. '**The Development of English Shipping and Shipbuilding,**' a course of nine lectures by Mr. MACROSTY, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term beginning 4th May. Fee 12s. 6d.

62. '**The Organisation of English Foreign Trade,**' an elementary course of eleven lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 10th October. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The general elements of English foreign trade explained in the light of history and geography. Analysis of trade: the more important commodities and their natural relations. Method of import and export organisation. Various agents and intermediaries and their work. Connection of the State with the process. Carriage by sea: the great steamship lines and routes. Importance of the freight question. Foreign routes and our relations with them. Financial organisation, method of buying and selling and liquidating obligations. The balance of trade and our trading relations with various typical countries examined. Change in the character of commodities exchanged, and the explanation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Elementary notions as to English foreign trade may be gathered from: Bastable, *Commerce of Nations*; Bowley, *England's Foreign Trade*; Chisholm, *Handbook of Commercial Geography*; Hooper and Graham, *Modern Business Methods* (import and export trade). Reference may be made to Bastable, *Theory of International Trade*; Clare, *A Money Market Primer* and *The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges*; various articles in Palgrave's *Dictionary*; the official statistics of British trade.

63. '**The Great Trades of the World,**' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Mondays, at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 9th October, **L.T.** 15th January, **S.T.** 30th April. Sessional Fee, £1 5s. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The present organisation of the trade of the world, with special reference to the economic position of the chief industrial nations.

The lectures will deal with the more important factors which enter into international trade, from the point of view of the manufacturer. The course will be divided into three parts:—

M.T.—The available sources of the raw material of the great industries, with the economic and other conditions determining the utilisation of these sources. The basis of the Section will be mainly geographical.

L.T.—IMPORT TRADE. The chief industrial regions of the world; the peculiarities of their economic organisation, as affecting the extent to which they can avail themselves of the supply of raw material.

S.T—EXPORT TRADE. The chief markets of the world for industrial products: the character of these markets and the conditions which determine the division of the trade between the various industrial nations.

The subject is too wide for any text book to be useful, but references will be given, where necessary, to sources of information on special points.

The course will be complementary to that on the trade of the British Colonies.

64. '**Foreign Trade, with special reference to the British Empire,**' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Wednesdays, at 4 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 11th October, **L.T.** 17th January, **S.T.** 2nd May. Sessional Fee, £1 5s. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The history of the trade of the more important Colonies with Great Britain and foreign countries will be briefly traced. The influence of currency, tariff and financial policy, on the course of trade, will be discussed, and existing commercial relations analysed in the light of economic theory and geography. The course will be divided into three sections. In the third section problems connected with the correlation of the various parts of the Empire will be considered.

M.T.– INDIA.—The commercial relations of India with the rest of the world; analysis of the present character and distribution of her foreign trade.

England and India: commercial intercourse in the 19th century, with its effects on the agricultural and industrial development of India. The fiscal policy, past and present, of the Indian Government; its objects and results. The balance of trade as affected by Government payments and interest on foreign capital. The liquidation of liabilities and the currency question from the point of view of the trader.

The place of India within the British Empire. Recent commercial and economic development: relations with the Far East; cheap labour and competition. India as a producer and as a market; possible growth of material resources and the questions involved.

L.T.—THE SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.—Analysis of the trade of the self-governing Colonies with the United Kingdom and the rest of the world. The character of the trade as influenced by the industrial development and economic policy of the colonies and their financial relations with the Mother country. Geographical and other conditions, peculiar to certain Colonies, as affecting their present and future value as markets.

S.T.—CROWN COLONIES AND QUESTIONS OF GENERAL POLICY.—General character of the commercial relations of the tropical Colonies. The race question and the influence of political control on policy and development. The Empire as a whole: its resources and their utilisation, commercial and political ties. The possibility of improving present conditions and the difficulties to be overcome.

The lectures will be founded mainly on official documents, but references will be given to periodical literature and standard works on the subject.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

64a. '**Foreign Trade,**' Seminar, by Mr. SARGENT. Times to be arranged with Students. Open to Students paying either the Composition fee or the Research fee.

H.—ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

(*See page 60.*)

65. '**Accountancy and Business Methods (Part I.),**' a course of thirty lectures by Professor DICKSEE, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 13th October, **L.T.** 19th January, **S.T.** 4th May.

In connection with this course Professor DICKSEE will hold a class on Fridays at 4 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. for evening students.

Fee, Sessional, £2 2s.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee, for lectures only, Sessional, £1 5s.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.**—General introduction as to the nature, objects, and utility of book-keeping. A short review of ancient forms of book-keeping, showing their reintroduction for modern purposes. The nature of double-entry book-keeping described and distinguished from single-entry. Various forms of published accounts considered, and the nature and limitations of each described. The distinction between Capital and Revenue, both as regards receipts and expenditure. The distinction between 'fixed' and 'floating' assets. The Trial Balance. The application of the principal of the Trial Balance to each of a series of Ledgers, various methods of sectional balancing described, and the relative advantages of each explained. Branch Accounts, their organisation and control from headquarters. Departmental Accounts.

L.T.—Consignment Accounts. Exportation and Importation. Foreign Currencies; their fluctuation in value: its cause and effect. The accounts of Foreign Branches, and the treatment of fluctuating currencies therein. Balance Sheets and Revenue Accounts; their various forms and uses. Systems of organisation and internal check. Prevention of fraud. Preparation for Audit and Functions of Auditors. Modern Systems of Book-keeping. The Slip System, the Card System, the Loose-Leaf System; their application to both ledgers and books of first entry; their advantages and drawbacks.

S.T.—Tabular Book-keeping. Joint Stock Companies' Accounts. Outline of the constitution of Joint Stock Companies; procedure during various stages of a company's career; opening entries; issue of capital; acquisition of properties; calls; transfers; forfeiture of shares; payment of dividends. The nature and utility of Periodical Returns.

66. '**Accountancy and Business Methods (Part II.),**' a course of thirty lectures by Professor DICKSEE, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 9th October, **L.T.** 15th January, **S.T.** 30th April.

In connection with this course Professor DICKSEE will hold a class on Mondays at 4 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. for evening students.

Fee, Sessional, £2 2s.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee, for lectures only, Sessional, £1 5s.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.**—The Double-Account System described and compared with the Single-Account System; its suitability to various classes of undertakings discussed. Reserve Funds and Reserves; their nature and object. The Depreciation of wasting assets; its nature and the various modes by which it may be provided for. Profits; the various meanings attached to the term, and the method of arriving at true profits defined. Goodwill; its nature and treatment in accounts.

L.T.—Income Tax; general outline of Income Tax law; Income Tax returns and assessments; the treatment of Income Tax in accounts. Bankruptcy and Investment of Reserve Funds. Sinking Funds: their nature, object, and operation. Insolvency Accounts. Liquidation Accounts. Reconstruction of Companies. (The last three subjects will be treated especially from the point of view of creditors and shareholders.) Stock Accounts. Stores Accounts. Cost Accounts.

S.T.—Executorship Accounts. Partnership Accounts. Public Accounts. The Interpretation of Accounts; and Conclusion.

J.—BANKING.

(*See page 61.*)

67. 'Currency, Banking, and the Money Market,' an elementary course of nine lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 1st May. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The functions of money. The English Mint Regulations. Legal tender. Standard and token money. Parity. The English banking system. Banking methods. The reserve and the discount rate. The Stock Exchange. The foreign exchanges. Commercial and financial crises.

68. 'Currency and Banking, Descriptive and Theoretical, with special reference to England,' a course of twenty-one lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 10th October, **L.T.** 16th January. Fee for the course £1 1s.; Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.** METALLIC CURRENCY.—The functions and economic significance of money. Various forms of money. Metallic currencies and coinage. The English Mint Regulations and Coinage Acts. Currency deterioration: its causes, measures, and remedies. Legal tender: the various systems prevailing in different countries. Methods of maintaining internal equivalence of legal tender moneys. Questions of monetary standard and valuation. Decimal coinage. Various proposals for international money. Method of measuring variations in the value of money.

L.T.—BANKING AND THE MONEY MARKET.—The functions and economic significance of banking. The general structure and methods of English banking. The cheque system and the Clearing House Banking investments. The Money Market: its fluctuations, periodic and other. The reserve and the discount rate. The Short Loan Fund. The regulation of the note-issue, and the Bank Acts. £1 notes. Comparison with foreign systems. Recent developments in English banking. General banking statistics. The foreign exchanges. Financial and commercial crises.

69. 'The History of Currency and Banking, with special reference to England,' a course of thirty lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 18th January, **S.T.** 3rd May. Sessional Fee £1 5s., Terminal Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.**—The monetary system in the Middle Ages. History of the English silver pound. The silver famine and the effects of the supplies rom the American mines. The controversy on the export of bullion and the Act of 1663. The early goldsmith bankers and the rise of banking in England. The foundation and early history of the Banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The recoinage of 1696. The guinea and its ratings. Sir Isaac Newton's reports on the currency. The recoinage of 1774. The restrictions on the tender of silver. Lord Liverpool's Report of 1805.

L.T.—The different developments of banking in England, Scotland, and Ireland during the eighteenth century. The commercial expansion after 1763. The restriction of cash payments. The Bullion Committee. Lord Stanhope's Act. The adoption of the gold standard. The resumption of cash payments, and the various currency proposals made in connection with it by Ricardo, Baring, and Huskisson. The modifications of the privileges of the Bank of England, and the rise of the English joint stock banks. The Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845.

S.T.—The gold discoveries of 1848-50. The working of the French monetary system. The movement for metrical unification and international coinage. The Latin Monetary Union. The Battle of the Standards. The Conference of 1867. The demonetisation of silver. The later conferences. The Bland and Sherman Acts. The closing of the Indian Mints. The present monetary position generally.

Throughout the course, the attention of Students will be specially directed to the study of important documents and to the sources of historical information generally

70. 'The Stock Exchange, the Speculative Markets, and other Subjects related to Prices,' nine lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 4th May. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The Stock Exchange and its relations with the banking system. Speculation and time-dealings. Functions of the speculative dealer. Recent attempts to regulate or suppress speculative dealings. The foreign Exchanges and international movements of bullion. Financial and commercial crises, their causes and history. The relations between metallic money, credit, and prices. Method of measuring variations in the value of money. General view of the history of prices.

K.—INSURANCE.

(*See page 62.*)

71. '**Fire Insurance,**' a course of sixteen lectures by Mr. KITCHIN, on Tuesday at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 23rd October. **L.T.** 29th January. Fee £2 2s.

Syllabus. M.T.—THE PLACE OF INSURANCE IN GENERAL BUSINESS.—These lectures will deal with the various branches of Insurance in relation to one another and to the general business of this and other countries.

L.T.—THE PRACTICE OF FIRE INSURANCE.—The beginnings and early growth of fire insurance. The fire insurance contract. The conditions under which it is issued. The organisation of a fire office. Agents, branch offices, and head offices. The acceptance and limitation of risks. Reinsurance and excess lines. Surveyors and classification. Premiums and the tariff organisation. Claims and their settlement. Average. Disputes. Management. Finance of fire insurance.

72. '**The Law of Fire Insurance, and the Art of Drafting a Policy,**' a course of sixteen lectures by Mr. DISNEY and Mr. WOOD HILL, at 6.15 p.m. on Thursdays in Michaelmas Term, and at 5.45 p.m. on Mondays, in Lent Term, beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 15th January. Fee £2 2s.

Syllabus. M.T.—ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT. L.T.—THE LAW OF FIRE INSURANCE AND THE ART OF DRAFTING A POLICY.—The fundamental principle. The description and nature of the contract. Insurable interest. Disclosure and representations. The policy and its assignment. Warranties. The loss and the measure of indemnity. Subrogation and contribution. The Metropolitan Building Act 14 Geo. III., c. 78, and other supplemental matters. The wording of the policy and conditions.

73. '**Fire Insurance Surveying,**' a course of sixteen lectures by Mr. HUMAN and other lecturers, on Wednesdays at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 11th October. Fee £2 2s.

NOTE.—This course is in process of arrangement at the time when the Calendar goes to press. A further announcement will be made.

74. '**The Law of Accident Insurance,**' a course of sixteen lectures by Mr. DISNEY and Mr. WRIGHT, at 6.15 p.m. on Thursdays in Michaelmas Term, and at 6 p.m. on Mondays in Lent Term, beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 15th January. Fee £2 2s.

Syllabus. M.T.—THE ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT. L.T.—THE LAW OF THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO COMPENSATE FOR INJURIES SUSTAINED BY THEIR EMPLOYEES.

L.—TRANSPORT.

(*See page 63.*)

75. '**The Recent History of Federal Control of Railways in the United States,**' a lecture at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th October, by Mr. ACWORTH. Open without fee to students attending any of the courses 76, 77, 78, 79.

76. '**History and Geography of Railways,**' a course of twenty lectures by The DIRECTOR, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 13th October, **L.T.** 19th January. Fee £2 2s.

Students attending this course of lectures may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

77. '**The Economic Factors in Railway Alignment,**' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. MACASSEY, on Fridays at 6.30 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 27th October, **L.T.** 19th January. Fee £2 2s.

Students attending this course may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

Syllabus. This course of lectures is intended to illustrate, by simple mathematical methods and graphic processes, the direct effect upon the various items of operating expenses in railway administration of the elements in railway alignment: curvature, gradients, and distance; and indicate the principal considerations that attach, in the "location" of a new railway, to the selection of the alignment in which there is the most economical distribution of these elements to meet the circumstances of the particular case. And, in the case of existing railways with alignments already settled, an attempt will be made to indicate by the construction of "virtual profile" diagrams the theoretical economic method of operating the line for different classes of traffic, and the theoretical basis and limits, on, and within which, curvature, gradients, or distance may, for the purpose of facilitating traffic, be absolutely reduced, or relatively lessened or increased with a corresponding economic increase or decrease of one or more of the other elements.

"Curvature" will be shown to have two distinct effects on railway operation. Every "degree of curvature" involves a definite cost in train working; in addition, curvature may have a "limiting effect," in reducing the weight of train over the whole of the line.

"Gradients" will also be shown to have a two-fold effect—every foot of "rise and fall," likewise involving a definite cost in operation; in addition, the "ruling gradient" may entail a reduction in weight of train over the line.

"Distance" likewise may be shown to add to operating expenses by a definite cost per train mile run.

The "limiting section" of line is not the section where the "ruling gradient" occurs, but will be shown to be that on which, for the class of traffic under consideration, "train resistance," "gradient resistance," and "velocity resistance," is a maximum, and varies with the operating conditions.

On these principles, which will be deduced to simple mathematical expressions, the economic theory of railway "location" will be explained, and the subsidiary principles of "curvature compensation" and "balance of gradients," etc., applied, both in reference to new and existing railways.

Students attending this course must be conversant with simple Mathematics and the elementary prinicples of Statics and Dynamics.

78. 'Railway Economics and Statistics,' a course of twenty lectures by Professor CHAPMAN and Mr. BOWLEY, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 11th October, **L.T.** 17th January. Fee £2 2s.

Students attending this course may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

Syllabus. RAILWAY ORGANISATION.—The bearing of transport upon economic development. The railway systems of different countries. Work done. Different costs of railway construction and explanation. Character of the permanent way in the United Kingdom, the United States, and on the Continent. Rates in England and abroad. Character of the business of transport considered comparatively. The Clearing House. Sketch of railway development in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Analysis of subsidised private enterprise. State ownership and other systems.

OUTLINES OF STATISTICAL METHOD.—Collection, examination and tabulation of material. Use of averages. Measures of dispersion and grouping. Graphic methods. Index numbers. Fallacies.

RAILWAY RATES.—Freight rates. General theory. The cost of the service and "charging what the traffic will bear" considered as bases for rates. Reasonable and unreasonable discriminations. The long and the short haul clause. Charging by classes. The working of a simple *pro rata* system in Germany under the Reform Tariff. Preferential and special rates in Germany. Special rates in England. Passenger fares contrasted with freight rates. The zone system. Parliamentary interference with rates. Maximum rates imposed under the Act of 1888. Causes and effects of the Act of 1894. Railway control by commission. Comparison of the work of the Railway Commissioners with that of the French General Commission for the Management of Railways. Commissions in the United States. The "Granger" movement and the Potter Law. "Pooling." Agitation for Federal action and the interstate Commerce Act (1887). The Massachusetts Commission. Conspectus of general railway management.

79. 'The Law of Contract and of Carriage by Railway,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. DISNEY, on Thursdays at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 12th October, **L.T.** 18th January. Fee £2 2s.

Students attending this course may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

Syllabus. I. LAW OF CONTRACT.—Elementary principles of the Law of Contract.

II. THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS.—The rights and liabilities of the common carrier. The Carriers Act. The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854. Special contracts of carriage. The ordinary conditions of a consignment note. Stoppage *in transitu*. Through traffic. Rights and liabilities after completion of transit. Recovery of charges. Animals. Passengers' luggage.

III. THE CARRIAGE OF PERSONS.—Responsibility for the safety of passengers and others. Negligence and contributory negligence. The contract with the passenger. The ticket and the time-table. Through tickets. Bye-laws and offences.

M.—LIBRARIANSHIP.

(*See page 64.*)

80. '**Librarianship as a Career,**' a lecture at 3.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th October, by Mr. FORTESCUE. Open to the public without fee.

81. '**Library Economy,**' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. BROWN, on Wednesdays at 3.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning **M.T.** 11th October; **L.T.** 17th January. Fee for the course £1 1s.; Terminal fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. **M.T.**—LIBRARY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION. (*a*) HISTORY OF LIBRARIES.—Origin, Policy, varieties, and history of the great ancient and mediæval libraries. Great modern British, American, and European libraries. Private libraries and collectors. (*b*) LIBRARY LEGISLATION.—The history and provisions of the chief British, Colonial, and American statutes and laws. (*c*) COMMITTEES, FINANCE, STAFF.—Constitution, powers, and functions of committees. Committee-work routine. Accounts, loans, rates, and audit. Qualifications, duties, and training of librarians and assistants. (*d*) BUILDINGS AND FITTINGS.—Theory and general principles of library-architecture. Sites and plans for different kinds of libraries. Specifications of requirements. Details of accommodation. Fittings, bookshelves, furniture, and other accessories. (*e*) BOOK BUYING AND ACCESSION METHODS.—General principles of book selection. Aids and guides to books. Revision of stock. Replacements, reprints. Donations, markets, and sources of supply. Periodicals, annuals, etc. Practical accession methods; stock-books. Preparation of books for public use. (*f*) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—Discussion of general principles. Rules of early libraries. Draft rules for various kinds of libraries. Legal aspects and enforcement. Policy of the public service: Open shelves, Sunday opening, hours of opening, holidays, etc.

L.T.—PRACTICAL LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. (*g*) ADMINISTRATION OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS.—Reference libraries, lending libraries, reading rooms: policy, arrangement, charging methods, records and forms, statistics, registration of borrowers, arrangement of periodicals, routine work. (*h*) JUVENILE AND OTHER SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.—Reading rooms and lending libraries for children. School libraries. Ladies' rooms. Students' rooms. Branches, delivery stations, travelling libraries. Collections of a special kind; local, musical, books for the blind, etc. (*j*) AIDS TO READERS.—Library lectures on books. University extension and other courses of lectures. Research work and the use of reference books. Catalogues. Exhibitions. Reading lists and bulletins. Classes and reading circles. Relations between staff and readers. (*k*) MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES.—Legislation and finance. Relations between museums and libraries. Local museums. Art exhibitions and loan collections. (*l*) ROUTINE WORK AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS.—Bookbinding and the repair and preservation of books. Stationery. Printing. Filing and preserving records, periodicals, etc. Office routine work and checks on work and readers.

The lectures and demonstrations will be illustrated by means of specimens of apparatus, models, forms, etc. Home and class exercises will be given to students during the progress of the course.

Text-books recommended.—Brown, J. D., *Manual of Library Economy* (1903); Brown, J. D., *Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic Study of Librarianship* (1904); Cockerell, D., *Bookbinding and the Care of Books* (1901); Clark, *The Care of Books* (1901); Burgoyne, F. J., *Library Construction, Architecture, etc.* (1897).

82. 'Library Cataloguing,' a course of ten lectures, with practical demonstrations and exercises, by Mr. QUINN, on Wednesdays at 4.45 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 11th October. Fee 12s. 6d.

The history of modern cataloguing and the codes of cataloguing rules. The objects of the catalogue. The forms of catalogues; Author, subject, title, dictionary, classified, alphabetical-classified. Definitions.

The principal entry. Author-entry: Personal, joint, anonymous, pseudonymous, corporate, substitutes.

The sub-entries: Subjects, headings, titles, form, series, analysis, indexes, references. Style, punctuation, arrangement.

Forms of catalogues, preparation for press, styles of printing, proof-reading, etc.

Books.—Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue* (*3rd edition*); Linderfelt's *Eclectic Card Catalog Rules*; *British Museum Rules for compiling the Catalogues of the Department of Printed Books* (1900); Quinn's *Manual of Library Cataloguing*.

83. 'Classification,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. JAST, on Wednesdays, at 4.45 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 17th January. Fee 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. Purpose of Classification. Definition. Fundamental principles of classification. Natural classification. Classification as applied to books. History of Classification, especially of schemes for the arrangement of books. Notation. How to classify. Decisions. Criticism and exposition of the decimal classification and comparison with other systems. Final arrangement of books within class sections: book numbers. Classified catalogues, printed and on cards. Guiding a classified library. Classification for special purposes, including administrative organization.

Books.—Brown, J. D., *Manual of Library Classification and Shelf Arrangement*; Brown, J. D., *Manual of Library Economy* (Chapter on Classification; Cutter, C. A., *Expansive Classification* in progress); Cutter, C. A., *Author Table*; Dewey, Melvil, *Decimal Classification*; Edwards, Edward, *Memoirs of Libraries, Vol. 2*; *Institut Internationalde Bibliographie*; *Classification Bibliographiques Décimale*; Jast, L. S., *Library Classification* (In *British Library Year-Book, 1900-1*); Jevons, W. S., *Principles of Science* (Chapter on Classification); Richardson, E. C., *Classification: Theoretical and Practical*; Various articles in *The Library*, *Library Association Record*, and *Library Journal*.

84. 'Bookbinding,' a course of three lectures by Mr. COCKERELL, on Wednesdays, at 4 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 2nd May. Fee 2s. 6d.

Syllabus. Folding, inserting plates and single leaves, mending and guarding, different methods of sewing, rounding and backing, case work, split-boards. Methods of binding valuable books. Methods of binding ordinary library books. Materials, cloth, leather, &c., lettering, decoration.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. One Research Studentship, the gift of Mrs. Bernard Shaw, of the value of £100 a year for two years will be awarded by open competition in July, 1906. Further notice will be issued.

The following regulations have, in the past, applied to the Research Studentships of the School, but they may be modified as regards certain details in the final notice of Mrs. Bernard Shaw's studentship,

Candidates are requested to call upon the Director of the School, and beforehand to send to him the following particulars—viz. (1) name and address in full, (2) school or schools, college and university where educated, (3) academical record, if any, (4) the name of the professor, tutor, lecturer, or other person of recognised position to whom reference may be made: and to state (1) whether they wish to be examined in Economics or Political Science, and (2) in what subject they would wish to carry on their investigations, if elected.

Candidates will be examined in Economics or Political Science. Three papers will be set in each subject, and a general paper common to both, so framed as to test the candidate's knowledge of both Economics and Politics—viz.: *in Economics*, two papers in General Economics, including Methods of Investigation and Applications of Statistics, and one paper in Economic History; *in Political Science*, one paper in the History of Political Ideas, one paper in Comparative Politics, *i.e.*, (*a*) General Political History regarded from the point of view of Constitutional Development, (*b*) Existing Foreign Constitutions; and one paper in the British Constitution. The papers will include questions in International Law, and passages for translation and comment in French and German.

Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will, if necessary, be examined *viva voce*. In making their selection the examiners will take into account both the result of the examination and the previous record and promise of the candidates.

The Research Studentships of the London School of Economics are intended to promote the execution of definite pieces of original work relating either to past or present economic or political conditions and to enable students to become trained investigators.

The successful candidates are expected to devote a specified number of hours each day to their work, attending for this purpose at the School, or carrying on their researches in such fields of investigation as may be required. Their first task is to perfect themselves, under expert direction, in the methods of investigation and research. They then choose, subject to the approval of the Director, some definite subject of investigation of limited scope, which they are assisted, under competent direction, to study at first hand with a view to the preparation of a short monograph.

***2. Six Exhibitions** of £12 a year for three years, tenable at the School, are awarded to University extension students on the recommendation of the University Extension Board: the Exhibitioner to be elected in the first instance for one year, but to be re-eligible.

In July, 1905, awarded to—

HAROLD D. BEYNON (Birkbeck College Centre).
JOHN C. DIXON (City of London College Centre).
WILLIAM S. JACKSON (Birkbeck College Centre).
REGINALD E. OLDFIELD (Regent Street Polytechnic Centre).
HENRY G. RICHARDSON (Birkbeck College Centre).
CHARLES W. SABIN (Regent Street Polytechnic Centre).

* Further information may be obtained from the Registrar of the University Extension Board, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

*3. **One Exhibition** of £12 a year for three years, tenable at the School, is awarded on the recommendation of the Society of Arts: the Exhibitioner to be elected in the first instance for one year, but to be re-eligible.

In July, 1905, awarded to—

WINGATE JAMES HILLS (Birkbeck College Centre).

4. **The Whittuck Prize.**—Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK offers the sum of £10 as a prize for an essay on a subject in International or Constitutional Law, or on some other subject in Political Science approved by the donor. The following are the conditions of competition for 1905-1906:—

1. Essays must be sent to the Director by the 1st October, 1906.
2. The award will be made by Professor Dicey, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Mr. Whittuck, and the Director.
3. If no essay of sufficient merit be received, the money will be applied to the purchase of books on Foreign Constitutions for the British Library of Political Science.
4. The essay must be clearly written or type-written, and of moderate length.
5. The competition is confined to those who are either Research students of the School or who have attended lectures in the School for two Terms of the academical year, 1905-6.
6. Each candidate is required to submit to the Director, before the end of the Summer Term, the subject on which he proposes to send in an essay.

5. **The Hutchinson Silver Medal** is awarded to a student of the School at the end of the Summer Term either for excellence of work done in research or on the result of the Sessional Examination as the Governors shall determine.

The Hutchinson Medal was awarded—

In July, 1900, to GILBERT SLATER, M.A., for excellence of work in investigating the common field system.

In July, 1901, to Miss E. M. LEONARD, for her work on 'The Early History of English Poor Relief,' published by the Cambridge University Press.

In July, 1902, no award.

In July, 1903, to Miss B. L. HUTCHINS and Miss AMY HARRISON (Mrs. Spencer), B.A., D.Sc., for their 'History of Factory Legislation,' published in the School Series.

In July, 1904, to Miss C. A. J. SKEEL, D.Litt., for her thesis 'The Council in the Marches of Wales.'

In July, 1905, no award.

6. **A Prize** of books, value £5, may be awarded on the results of the Special Internal Intermediate Examination held at the School.

In July, 1904, awarded to GEORGE THOMAS REID.

* Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Scholarships and Prizes Offered by the University of London; open to Students of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

7. Two University Scholarships (including the Gerstenberg), in Economics and Political Science, each of the value of £50, tenable for one year, to be awarded annually on examination in July.

In 1904, the Gerstenberg Scholarship was awarded to A. S. CHAMBERLAIN (London School of Economics).

To be eligible for a University Scholarship, a Candidate must have passed an Intermediate Examination of the University in any Faculty other than the Faculty of Medicine for the first time in the same Calendar year or in the previous Calendar year.

Any Candidate at the Scholarships Examination may enter at the same time for an Intermediate Examination and for the Scholarships Examination, on the understanding that no University Scholarship will be awarded to a Candidate unsuccessful at the Intermediate Examination, and that no fee for entry to the Scholarships Examination will be returned to a Candidate who fails at the Intermediate Examination.

Every Candidate entering for the Scholarships Examination must apply to the Academic Registrar on or before May 24th for a Form of Entry which must be returned duly filled up, and accompanied by the proper fee, so as to reach the University not later than June 1st.

Every Candidate entering for the Scholarships Examination must pay a fee of £1.

All cheques should be made payable to the University of London or Bearer, and crossed "London and Westminster Bank, South Kensington Branch."

A time-table showing the order of the Examinations in the various subjects will be forwarded to each Candidate. Arrangements will be made to enable Candidates for the Intermediate Examination, Internal and External (Pass or Honours) to present themselves for the Scholarships Examination in the same month.

The scope of the Scholarships Examination will be approximately that of the Final Pass Examination for the B.Sc. (Econ.).

The Examiners shall be at liberty to test any Candidate by means of *viva-voce* questions.

8. One Gilchrist Studentship of £100 for one year to be awarded on examination in June, to a woman student who has taken an Honours degree at the University of London in any Faculty, and who is prepared to take a course of study in an approved institution in preparation for some profession.

9. One Martin White Studentship of £100 for one year, given by Mr. J. Martin White, will be awarded in 1906 to a Student who has passed the B.Sc. (Economics) Honours Examination with Sociology as a selected subject, or the B.A. Honours Examination in Philosophy, with Sociology as an optional subject, and who shall undertake to pursue a course of study on some approved portion of Sociology. The Studentship shall be awarded on the result of evidence submitted by qualified Candidates.

In the event of no Candidate qualified in accordance with these Regulations appearing, the Studentship may be awarded to a Graduate of the University of London not possessing either of the qualifications specified in this Regulation, or to a Graduate of some other University.

10. The Cobden Prize.—The Cobden Club offer a prize to be called the Cobden Prize, of the value of £20, and a silver medal to be awarded triennially for an Essay on some subject connected with Political Economy. It is open to all members of the University of not more than four years' standing from the date of their passing the Matriculation, or an equivalent examination, but is on no account open to Graduates of other Universities admitted under the terms of the Statutes, Sections 113 and 116.

The next prize is offered for competition in 1906. The subject is as follows :—

"Does the free importation of manufactures tend to displace home labour?" Essays must be received at the University by October 1st, 1906.

11. The Gladstone Memorial Prize, consisting of books to the value of £10, to be awarded henceforward on the results of the Final Honours Examination for the degree of B.Sc. (Econ.).

In August, 1903, awarded, on the results of the Internal Intermediate Examination, to MILDRED EMILY BULKLEY, London School of Economics.

In August, 1904, awarded, on the results of the External Intermediate Examination, to ARTHUR THOMAS PURVER, London School of Economics.

Scholarships and Exhibitions to which a City qualification is attached, open to Students of, or tenable at the School of Economics.*

12. Four Mitchell Scholarships, awarded annually by the Mitchell City of London Charity, viz. : two of £25, and two of £20 a year, tenable for four years.

13. One St. Dunstan's Exhibition for women, of £60 a year, tenable for three years.

14. One City Parochial Foundation Scholarship, awarded annually by the Trustees for the City Parochial Foundation, of £25 a year, tenable for four years. An additional Scholarship will be awarded in 1906.

15. One Mitchell Studentship of the value of £100, payable in six equal quarterly instalments, open to graduates or under-graduates of the University of London, for the investigation of some definite feature of business or industrial organisation.

In October, 1902, awarded to JOHN HARTMANN MORGAN, London School of Economics.

NOTE.—*The regulations for these City Scholarships are complicated, and candidates are referred to the detailed regulations for "Exhibitions, Scholarships, Studentships, and Prizes," copies of which may be had on application at the Office of the School.*

* Candidates are only eligible who, or whose parents, are or have been resident in or engaged or employed in any trade or occupation within the City of London, or who attend or have attended any Public Elementary School, as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, within the City of London, or any School within that area recognised as a secondary school.

Scholarships and Prizes Offered by other Universities; open to Students of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

16. The Whewell Scholarships (Cambridge).—Two Scholarships, one of £100 a year and one of £50 a year, each tenable for two years and renewable for two more, are awarded annually, after an examination in November. They are open to all persons, *whether members of Cambridge University or not*, who are under 25 on the 1st of January following the examination. Scholars will be required to keep after their election (or to have kept partly before and partly after) at least six terms at Cambridge. The subjects of Examination are (1) the General History of International Law; (2) Foreign Relations of the Principal Civilised States; (3 and 4) Public International Law, including Nationality, Jurisdiction, and Domicile; (5) Problems, disputed points and proposed changes; (6) Political Philosophy, including the general theory of Law and Government, and Political Economy so far as it bears upon International Law.

THE STUDENTS' COMMON ROOM.

The subscription to the Lending Library and Common Room is 2s. 6d. per Term, or 5s. per Session. A donation of £1 and upwards to the funds of the Lending Library entitles the Student to membership of the Common Room, with the right to use the Lending Library during the whole period of his or her connection with the School.

The Common Room is open during Term, to members only, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon.

The Management of the Common Room is in the hands of the House Committee of the Governors, assisted by an advisory committee of Students elected by the members of the Common Room. All suggestions and complaints by members of the Common Room should, in the first instance, be directed to the Common Room Committee.

The members of the Common Room are called together by the Director on the 3rd Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, to receive the report of the retiring Committee, to elect a new Committee, and to discuss any matters that may be brought forward.

The Governors, by a minute of 26th March, 1903, directed that all fees paid for the use of the Common Room should be allocated entirely to increasing the amenities of the Room and the resources of the Common Room Library.

Tea is served at a small charge, at 5 p.m. during Term, except on Saturdays.

The books in the Common Room Library are available to members under the following regulations:—

1. The books are issued to members of the Common Room only.
2. Application for books is to be made to the Superintendent of the Reading Room, on the proper form, to be obtained at the Catalogue Desk.
3. Books are issued during the hours when the Reading Room is open.
4. Readers may borrow one volume only at a time.
5. Books may, except as provided in Rule 7, be kept for eight days, the days of issue and return being each counted as one day.
6. On application to the Superintendent of the Reading Room the loan of a book may be renewed for a further period of eight days, provided that it has not been asked for in the meantime.
7. Students who have paid the subscription to the Common Room for the complete current session may use the Common Room Library during the vacations on special application to the Librarian, but no book may be retained during the first fourteen days of August.
8. Borrowers will be held responsible for the safe custody of books issued to them.
9. The Director may at any time debar anyone from the privileges of the Library for non-observance of these Rules.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.

President, 1905-6: Professor F. Y. EDGEWORTH, M.A.

Ex-Presidents: The Right Hon. LEONARD COURTNEY. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart. The Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P. The Right Hon. R. B. HALDANE, K.C., M.P. Sir WILLIAM COLLINS, L.C.C. Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB. The Right Hon. Sir ALFRED LYALL, K.C.B. Mr. FELIX SCHUSTER.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. H. J. MACKINDER (Director of the School). Mr. W. A. S. HEWINS. Mr. SIDNEY WEBB. Mr. C. M. KNOWLES. Mr. PERCY ASHLEY. Miss B. L. HUTCHINS.

Chairman: Mr. V. C. B. JONES. *Treasurer:* Mr. T. C. RIDDELL.

Secretaries: Mr. E. T. SCOTT. Miss MARION PHILLIPS.

The Students' Union was founded two years after the opening of the School, with the object of supplying the members with opportunities for the discussion of subjects of common interest, and thereby becoming better acquainted with one another. The first, and more or less experimental, meeting was held on June 17th, 1897, the subject of debate being the Eastern Question. In the following autumn the society became a permanent institution. Mr. Leonard Courtney kindly consented to become the first president, and the society has continued the practice of inviting some person distinguished in politics or economics to hold the office.

The president delivers an address to the members at some time during his year of office, and presides over the annual dinner. The office of vice-president is bestowed in recognition of special or long-continued services to the society.

The early debates were presided over by distinguished visitors. But it was soon decided to elect a chairman from amongst the members themselves, to hold office for a year and to preside at 'ordinary' meetings. The first chairman thus chosen was Mr. C. M. Knowles, and to him and to the first two secretaries, Mr. W. Rees-Jeffreys and Miss B. L. Hutchins, a large share of the credit for the success of the Union is due.

The actual management of the society is in the hands of the chairman, the secretaries, and a committee, of which the treasurer is *ex officio* a member. The committee and the officers are elected annually. Women are eligible for any office, and though in a minority as regards membership are represented equally on the committee.

Debates are usually held once a fortnight during the Session. The society has not adopted a Parliamentary procedure. The subjects chosen for debate are usually economic, financial, or social, more rarely political; and the discussions tend to be either practical or academic rather than partisan.

For more advanced work the constitution of the Union makes provision for the formation of groups of students for the study of special subjects. Groups have already worked upon Taxation, Factory Legislation, and other subjects, and in some cases monographs have been prepared. Given capable and energetic leadership the group

forms a useful agent of economic or statistical research, where the labour of investigation would be too great for a single worker, and it is hoped that with the increase in the numbers of the research students it will become a permanent feature of the work of the Union.

The Union also forms a centre of the social life of the School, and as such renders a special benefit to a body of students who might otherwise miss the mutual assistance, stimulus, and entertainment which a residential college automatically affords. In this department of its activities the instruments of the Union are the annual dinner, which is the chief formal social function of the year, the annual picnic, and the social half-hour preceding the fortnightly debates; while the social life of the School is promoted by the Union in numerous informal ways.

With the removal of the School into the new buildings and its incorporation as a School of the University the Union also entered upon a new era. The rules have been revised with the view of making the constitution of the society more elastic. The main objects of the Union remain the same. But as a Union of all the students of the School its character will widen as its constituency widens. Special provision has also been made for the representation of new students on the committee, while the programme for the coming term has been designed to allow some opportunities for the exercise of a less responsible, though possibly more brilliant, type of oratory. Most valuable also to younger students of economics is the opportunity of contact with those who, having in many cases gone through the course of study, are engaged in practical work or original research.

The Union has this year appointed a delegate to act on the Students' Representative Council, a body formed to create a bond of union between the students of the different Schools or Colleges of the University of London.

In Michaelmas Term the first number of a Magazine, published under the auspices of the Union, will be issued.

The Union forms a bond between the School and its past members, for its membership remains open to those who no longer attend lectures or classes but who retain an interest in its work, and it is to their interest and support that it owes much of the most valuable part of its character.

The Union will meet at the School for the purpose of discussion and debate at 8 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays. The first meeting will be on Wednesday, October 18th. Tea and coffee at 7.30 p.m.

The membership fee is 2s. 6d. per Session. The Session extends from October to the following June.

Programme and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretaries, or on application at the School.

LIST OF STUDENTS DURING SESSION 1904-5.

NOTE.—Women Students are distinguished by an asterisk. [1] Signifies that the student has passed one of the Oxford Honours Schools Examinations. [2] Signifies that the student has passed one of the Cambridge Triposes.

S. Abakanowicz*
A. B. Abbott*
H. A. Abbott
J. S. Abbott
G. L. Abbs
A. W. Abraham
J. C. Abrahams
J. de M. Absolon
L. M. Adam*
F. A. Adams
S. Adams, B.Sc.*
D. F. Adie
M. Aladin (Mrs.)*
J. Albert
L. C. Aldridge
A. S. Allen
W P. Allen
E. M. Amery, B.A.
C. R. Andrews
C. W. Andrews
G. W. Andrews
W. J. R. Andrews
S. C. Anning
A. C. Ansell
H. W. Ansell
C. Z. Apthorpe
E. T. Ariss
A. W. Armstrong
J. A. Armstrong*
A. G. Arnold
F. W. Arscott
A. W. Arthurton
C. G. Ashton
W. H. Aspinall
A. R. W. Atkins
C. Axten
G. J. Ayling
G. S. Bagenal
J. J. Baggott
A. Bagster*
A. F. Bailes
W. H. Bailes
F. Bailey
H. L. H. D. Bailey
J. Bailey
J. H. Bailey
P. J. Bailey
W. Bailey
R. H. Baker
M. Baldwin*[2]
J. F. Baldwin, Ph.D.
A. H. Ball
W. E. Ball
A. E. Balleine
P. Ballesteros, LL.D.
M. M. Banks (Mrs.)*[1]
B. G. Bannington
E. H. Barchard
A. Barker
J. H. Barker
R. J. Barkwith
A. Barnard
C. L. Barnes
R. F. Barnett
B. S. Barrell
H. Baskett
O. Bassermann
R. Bassett, B.A.*
R. A. Bateman
E. H. Baxter
E. E. Bayfield
B. F. Bayley
C. W. Beadel
M. Beadle
G. M. Beamish
H. W. Beamish
G. M. N. Beaumont, B.A.*
A. T. Behrend
B. C. Bell
E. D. Bell*
F. D. Bell*
G. Bell
W. H. Bell
G. A. Benton
W. J. Benton
C. A. Besley
A. E. Best
G. P. Best
E. Betts*
W. H. Beveridge, M.A.
A. Bewick
W. C. Bewsey
C. F. Bickerdike, B.A.
W. Biega
B. T. Bigelow, B.A.*
H. J. Biggs
R. O. Bingham
C. E. Binney
J. C. Birch
T. C. Bird
D. Birnbaum, B.A.*
E. E. Bishop
E. A. Blackman
J. H. Blackney
W. A. Blaker
H. M. Blenkarne
A. Bloomfield*
G. Blunson
C. A. G. Blyth
A. P. Bolland
H. I. Bond
F. G. Bone
H. J. Booth
H. T. Booth
T. J. Boothman
A. G. Boston
E. A. Boston
F. W. Boston
V. T. von K. Boulger
E. Boutcher
F. G. Bowers
H. L. Bowles
A. Bowyer
T. J. Box
A. W. Boyce
P. S. Boyden
T. Boye
C. B. Bradbury
B. W. Bradford
E. A. Bradgate
E. J. Bradley
D. Bramley
H. Brand
H. F. Brand, M.A.
E. Braun
P. E. Braun
G. M. Brawn*
G. T. Bray
P. R. Bray
A. E. Bridge
H. A. Brightman
W. Brightwell
W. Brinkworth
A. E. Bristor
J. S. Brook
F. C. Brooker
F. Brough, M.A.
J. S. Browitt
D. Brown
F. G. Brown
H. M. Brown*[2]
S. E. Brown
A. Browne
E. C. Browne
J. T. Bruce
P. Bryan
J. H. Bryant
W. J. Bryant
J. C. Buchanan
W. Buckmaster
S. Buff, LL.D.
M. E. Bulkley, B.A.*
H. B. Bulmer
J. C. Burden
H. Burge
A. F. M. Burnett
F. D. Burrell
W. Burroughs
W. A. Burrows
H. Burton
R. R. Burton

A. Bush
F. Bushrod
G. J. Buss
J. T. Butcher
E. L. Butler
C. H. Butterworth
J. C. M. Butterworth
E. W. J. Button
E. Cadmore*1
M. M. C. Calthrop*
H. M. Cameron*
E. W. Camp
A. J. Campbell
S. R. Campbell
R. Cane
H. Caple
F. J. Carmichael
E. J. Carr
W. Carroll
J. Carson
A. G. Carter
C. Carter
H. E. Carter
H. J. Carter
T. Cartwright, B.A., B.Sc.
H. Cassirer
J. G. Castles
J. J. Cater
D. Catmur
J. T. Cattle
P. J. Caudle
A. S. Chamberlain
J. Chambers
T. A. Chambers
C. Champion
H. C. Chao
A. B. W. Chapman*1
R. E. Chapman
E. S. Chapman
H. C. Chapman
E. Chapple
T. Chew
T. C. Chilcot
W. Chilcot
T. Childs
L. E. Chinery
C. E. Chirgwin
J. W. Church, B.A.
E. F. Churchill, M.A.
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W. F. C. Trebeck
J. G. Tree
C. F. Trenerry, B.A.
A. E. Trent
P. C. M. Tribe
E. E. Trimen*
M. A. Trimen, M.A.*
R. H. Trudgett
H. H. Trussler
G. Tsaxiris
S. W. Tucker
F. C. Tuffin
A. J. Malam-Turner
E. Turner
M. A. Turner, B.A.*
V. Tverdokhleboff, LL.D.
H. A. Twort

A. E. Tylecote
A. Tyler
F. J. Tyley
G. Ukita
W. Ukon, M.A.
F. Underwood
W. Underwood
J. F. Unstead, B.A.
W. C. Upstone
H. E. Upton
A. Vale
A. E. Veale
W. T. Venton
C. C. Verrinder
D. Veryard
J. Viliesid
L. N. Villareal
E. A. Virgo
T. Vizer
N. H. Wade
B. F. Wagenrieder
A. E. Wake
F. Wakeling
G. E. Wakeling
A. C. Walding
W. Wale
E. L. Walford
G. Walker, B.A.
H. A. Walker
M. S. Walker, B.A.*
R. Walker, jun.
W. H. Walker
R. G. Wall
L. H. Wallace
L. W Wallace
K. T. Wallas*2
A. Waller
W. E.P. Waller
W. Wallis
A. B. Walmsley
W. A. Walton
U. Wapamiya
R. P. Wappet
E. Warburton
—Ward
J. R. Warlow
J. Warner
J. Warner
H. J. Warr
A S. Warren
C. P. J. Warren
C. M. Wates
A. F. Watson
A. S. Watson
C. W. Watson
H. F. Watson
L. H. Watts
R. H. Watts
J. W. Weaver
A. D. Webb
W. A. Webb
T. Webster
C. J. Wederell
A. Weiner, B.A.
L. H. Wellings
P. C. R. Wellman
A. C. Wells
E. G. Wells*
F. W. Wells
H. E. Wells
S. H. West
F. W. H. Western
A. F. Westley
H. R. Westwood
H. Westwood (Mrs.)
J. C. Whadcoat
T. H. Wharfe
A. J. Wharhirst, B.A.
G. H. Wheeler
W. J. R. Wheeler
G. Wheller
P. Whichelo
F. W. Whincup
A. C. White
A. M. I. White*
G. White
J. A. White
J. A. White
L. M. Whitehouse*2
G. P. Whitmore
S. H. Whitnall
A. J. Whittall
C. G. Whitten
C. Whitworth
W. J. Wigley
E. L. Wild*
R. W. Wild
W. C. Wiles
E. B. Wilkinson
J. F. Willard, Ph. D.
A. H. Williams
E. H. Williams
F. A. Williams
H. Williams
J. D. Williams
L. C. Williams
T. Williams
C. H. Willis
D. S. Willis*2
A. Wills
T. J. Wills
A. Wilson
A. A. Wilson
A. A. Wilson
C. J. Wilson
E. Wilson
F. Wilson
F. R. Wilson
G. M. Wilson, B.A.
H. J. Wilson
T. Wilson
E. N. Winch
S. V. Windett
W. Winfield
E. Winmill
F. G. Winser
J. Winter
B. J. Wire
E. A. Wise*
C. S. Wisenden
C. J. Withnall
J. C. Witt
A. Wood
A. J. Wood
J. Wood
C. E. Woodard
H. C. Woodcock
V. Woodman
R. Wordsworth
R. W. Worsley
B. O. Worth
G. K. Wright
C. E. Wrighton
E. G. Wynne
G. Wynne*
H. Young
H. M. Young
J. D. Young

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

The following are the particulars of the subjects of examination set out on page 72.

FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

I.—GENERAL ECONOMICS.

1. ECONOMIC HISTORY.—

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of England, the questions being mainly chosen so as to deal with the period subsequent to 1760.

To include:—The effects of the introduction of machine industry. The developments of transport. Changes in industrial organisation. The Great War and its economic effects. Tariff policy. Movements of foreign trade. The growth of Banking, the adoption of the gold standard, the history of general prices. Poor Law. Trade Unionism.

2. PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS.—

Economics, analytical and descriptive, with special reference to the United Kingdom.

To include—

(*a*) The scope of Economics; meaning of the principal economic terms; causes of differences in productive power; analysis of various forms of organisation for production; value in relation to production, exchange, distribution and consumption; the distribution of income between individuals and classes; causes of variations in wages, profits, interest and rent; economic effect of the ordinary actions of government. The whole to be illustrated as far as possible by reference to past and present conditions of the United Kingdom.

(*b*) The Functions of Money, Mintage, and Seignorage, Legal Tender Systems, Currency Parity. The English Banking System and Money Market, the Reserve and the Discount Rate; the Foreign Exchanges; the Stock Exchange; Commercial Fluctuations; Speculation; Foreign Trade.

A general knowledge only of the subject will be required, and the Candidate will not be expected to have a minute knowledge of detail, or to be able to deal with the more difficult questions of theory.

II.—THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Outlines of the Constitution and public administration of the United Kingdom at the present day, including the organisation and working of Parliament, the Executive (Crown, Ministers, and Civil Service), and the Judiciary; the constitution and powers of the Local Authorities in England; the relations between the United Kingdom and its Colonies and Dependencies.

Candidates will be expected to have some acquaintance with the chief events in the development of British political institutions since 1832.

III. A.—MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA.—

Theory of indices, nature and use of logarithms. Arithmetic and Geometric Progression. The Binomial, exponential, and logarithmic series. Simple limits and approximations. The use of Horner's method of solving Equations in simple cases. Simple applications of the above.

GRAPHIC ALGEBRA AND CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY.—

The straight line. Solution of linear simultaneous equations. The graphs of $a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$ and of $\frac{A + Bx}{a + bx}$, with special reference to the approximate solution of equations in which y is an explicit function of x. Equation of the circle, equation of the ellipse and hyperbola, referred to axes parallel to their principal axes. (Focal properties are not required.) Simple applications of the above.

PURE GEOMETRY.—
Relations and properties of similar plane figures. Orthogonal projection; the properties of the ellipse as the projection of the circle.

TRIGONOMETRY.—
Definitions and graphs of sine, cosine and tangent. Use of four figure tables of natural sines, cosines, and tangents. The formulæ for the sine and cosine of the sum of two angles. Circular measure. Approximate values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of small angles.

GENERAL—
The slope of curves as determined by the limiting value ($h=o$) of $\{f(x+h)-f(x)\}/h$. Effect of change of scale on the slope and on the area of a curve. Simple cases of derived curves, illustrated by the functions and series named above, and simple cases of maxima and minima.

III. B.—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Province of Logic, formal and material logic.
Postulates of Logic. Laws of thought.
Terms and their classification, extension and intension.
Definition and division.
Nature of judgment; import and classification of propositions.
Negation and opposition of propositions. Forms of immediate inference.
Theories of inference. Syllogism and other deductive inferences.
Induction and its relation to deduction. Ground of induction.
Uniformity of nature. Causation.
Observation and experiment. Inductive methods.
Quantitative induction. Scientific explanations.
Mathematical, Physical, and Historical Methods.
Nature and functions of hypothesis. Analogy.
Chance. Theory of probability and its logical foundations.

IV.—GEOGRAPHY.

General Geography.
The distribution of land and water.
The leading facts of wind and water circulation.

Regional Geography.
The great divisions of the world considered under the following heads:—
Superficial configuration together with the leading facts of the distribution of soils, rocks and minerals of economic importance.
The reaction of configuration upon air and water circulation and the resulting local climates.
The river systems as related to configuration and climate.
The influence of the foregoing physical factors on agricultural production and the supply of animal and vegetable products independently of agriculture.
The sources of mechanical power.
The distribution of population as related to the foregoing physical factors and as influencing labour supply and the value of land.
The localisation of industries as determined by all the foregoing factors.
Transport. Trade centres and trade routes.
The geographical circumstances which influence the economic and strategical position of States.

B.SC. EXAMINATION (ECON.).

FOR THE FINAL PASS EXAMINATION.

I.—GENERAL ECONOMICS (INCLUDING STATISTICS).

The subjects prescribed for the Intermediate Examination treated in greater detail, together with economic principles in their application to public revenue and expenditure in the United Kingdom, and the application of statistical methods.

Two papers will be devoted to General Economics. The third will be devoted to Statistical and Logical Methods and their application to economic and sociological problems, and will be based on the following syllabus:—

SYLLABUS FOR THIRD PAPER.

Part I. is compulsory for all Students: Parts II. (a) and II. (b) are alternative.

I. (involving Mathematics of not more than a Matriculation Standard).—
Methods of Statistics and their applications.
Fundamental ideas of association of attributes in groups and series.
Definitions and uses of the arithmetic average, the weighted average, the median and the mode.
Actual forms of frequency distribution of observations. Measurement of dispersion by quartiles and by mean error.
Graphic representation of groups and of series. Graphic method of testing correlation.
Application of these methods to statistics of production, consumption, commerce, prices, incomes, and population. The main sources of these statistics, their character and meaning.

II. *a*. (involving methods depending on Mathematics of the Intermediate Standard).—Elementary methods of interpolation (Newton's and Lagrange's formulæ). Measurement of groups by standard deviation and by moments; skewness. Tests of significance of the difference between two averages The geometric mean. The logarithmic scale for curve drawing. Effect of the errors of the constituents of such functions as products, ratios, and averages on the values of these functions. Elements of the theory of correlation and calculation of the coefficient by the product sum formula. (Knowledge of the differential calculus is not required, nor of the mathematical theory of probability.)

II. *b*. (involving methods depending on the Logic of the Intermediate Standard).—Comparison of Economics with Physics and Biology.
Relation of Economics to Psychology, Ethics, Politics and Sociology.
The Inductive methods and their application to Economic investigation, (e.g. causes of fluctuation in market value and wages, of commercial crises, and of foreign exchanges).
Functions of hypothesis in induction; its application and verification.
Principles that should guide sociological nomenclature; definition of such ambiguous terms as institution, race, custom, law, religion, survival, state of society.
Principles of sociological classification, the determination of sociological and psychological groups and types.
Criticism of the use of analogy in sociology—e.g., how far the biological concepts of organism and organisation apply in social phenomena.
Applications of logical and statistical methods to sociological problems (e.g., health, education, anthropometry, births, deaths).

II.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The functions and machinery of Government, central and local, with special reference to England, including the organisation, powers and duties of government departments and local authorities; financial policy and financial control; administrative aspects of poor relief and education; relation between the administrative authorities and (a) the legislature, (b) the judiciary.

IV.—HISTORY.

The main lines of History subsequent to 1815, with special reference to the development since that date of the economic and political position of the Great Powers, including the United States.

V.—ESSAY.

Candidates will be required to write on one of three subjects within the range of Economics and Political Science.

VI.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

1. ACCOUNTANCY AND BUSINESS METHODS.

The forms and Accounts adapted to different classes of undertakings. Government Accounts. The analysis of Accounts with a view to the computation of earnings and values. Balance Sheets. Departmental Accounts. Cost Accounts. Sinking Funds and Depreciation. Works Management. Methods of Remuneration. Fixed Charges. The Finance of Machinery. Exportation and Importation.

2. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

General principles of the law of Contract, with special reference to the following Contracts:—(a) Hiring and service (including the statutory conditions of employment in Factories, Workshops, Mines, and Shops). (b) Sale of goods. (c) Insurance. (d) Carriage of goods by land and sea.

Elements of the Law relating to (a) Negotiable instruments; (b) Partnership, and (c) Companies.

(The Examination will be confined to English Law).

3. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

The main outlines of the law and custom relating to the constitution of the United Kingdom at the present time, together with the outlines of its historical development.

4. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Persons and Communities in International Law. Commencement and recognition of a State and its extinction.

Property of a State both territorial and non-territorial. Sovereignty. Extra-territorial Jurisdiction. Intervention. Diplomatic Agents, Consuls and Commissioners. Treaties. Arbitration. Embargo.

War, its commencement and termination. Its prosecution by land and by sea. Spies. Rights as to the persons and property of enemies. Non-hostile relations of belligerents; flags of truce, passports, armistices, capitulations, licenses to trade, etc.

The existing law affecting belligerent and neutral States and its growth. Notification of War to neutral States. Contraband and its analogues. The Declaration of Paris. Blockade. Neutral goods in enemy's ships and neutral persons and property within belligerent jurisdiction.

Candidates will be expected to be acquainted with such branches of Mathematics and Statistics as are necessary for the treatment of the subjects they offer.

FOR HONOURS IN SOCIOLOGY.

As the subject of Sociology has been so recently introduced, it is thought desirable to indicate the scope of the examination by the following Syllabus. No Syllabus is prescribed for the other eleven alternative subjects for Honours.

In the Examination on the following three papers Candidates will be allowed a choice of questions.

SOCIOLOGY.

1. Sociology in its relations to Biology and Psychology. The principle of evolution applied to Social Phenomena.
2. Forms of Social Organisation.
   (*a*) The Family—Maternal and Paternal Descent. Power of the Head of the Family. Joint and individual property. Regulation of Marriage. Position of Women.
   (*b*) Society—The Clan and Tribe. Monarchy, Feudalism, the City State. The Modern State. Federal Government.
3. The Maintenance of Social Order.
   The Blood Feud. Retaliation. Compensation. Primitive Courts and Processes. The Oaths and the Ordeal. Growth of Public Justice, and Rational Precedure. Responsibility. Punishment and Prevention of Crime.

4. The Social Structure. Slavery, Serfdom, Free Labour, and Industrial Co-peration. Caste and Class Distinctions. Civil and Political Equality.
5. Religious and other beliefs in their bearing on social relations. Influence of Magic, Animism, Ancestor-worship, Polytheism, the World Religions, on Social Morality. Antithesis of Temporal and Spiritual Powers.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1. The Psychological Standpoint.
2. Comparative Study of Mental Structure—
   (*a*) in Animals and Man,
   (*b*) in Child and Adult,
   (*c*) in Primitive and Advanced Peoples.
3. The Psychological basis of Social Institutions.
   (*a*) Ideas of Moral and Political Obligations.
   (*b*) Nature and development of Moral Faculty. Psychology of Sympathy, Self-love, Moral Sense, Conscience. The idea of Personality.
   (*c*) Psychology of Responsibility—Analysis of Will, Desire, Impulse, Motive, Intention.
4. Psychological Element in
   (*a*) Æsthetic
   (*b*) Scientific } Development.
   (*c*) Religious

ETHNOLOGY.

The physical, mental, cultural, and social characteristics of the main varieties of mankind.

The present geographical distribution of races and peoples, and their former wanderings.

The antiquity of man ; the physical characteristics of prehistoric peoples and the evolution of their culture.

A detailed acquaintance with a selected continent, or area, comprising a knowledge of the main social groups in the region selected, their environment (physical and biological), occupation, property, culture, social structure, religion, expansion, and their influence upon one another.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS SET AT THE SPECIAL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS AT THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY.

[EIGHT questions only to be answered.]

1. To what economic causes do you attribute the fact that England became one of the Great Powers in the eighteenth century?

2. What is meant by the Domestic System? How did it arise and how far was it affected by the great inventions of the eighteenth century?

3. To what extent did the Manorial System survive in the eighteenth century? Describe the chief changes affecting English agriculture during that century.

4. To what causes may the introduction of machinery into England be ascribed? In how far is it correct to say that such introduction constituted a revolution?

5. Distinguish between the temporary and permanent effects of the French wars of the eighteenth century on English economic life.

6. What were the main features of the Mercantile System? Describe how it was abandoned.

7. To what extent does the State regulate the relations between employers and their workpeople at the present day? Describe the causes which led to such interference and the successive stages by which it has come about.

8. Discuss the transport facilities of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Describe the chief problems that have arisen in connection with the transport of goods by railway and the methods attempted for their solution.

9. Contrast the position of Trade Unions at the beginning of the twentieth century with that which they occupied at the beginning of the nineteenth.

10. In what ways did the State deal with the question of the relief of the poor during the nineteenth century?

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. I.

Translate, adding appropriate criticism, explanation, or illustration, any FIVE of the following passages:—

(*a*) Das Gesetz von 1802 bezog sich wie erwähnt nur auf die sogenannten Kirchspiellehrlinge, welche das erste Arbeitsmaterial der entstehenden grossen Industrie lieferten, allein die Einführung der Dampfkraft hob die Nothwendigkeit auf, Fabriken in wasserreichen Thälern anzulegen und zu betreiben und gestaltete die aus vielen anderen Rücksichten wünschenswerthe Errichtung derselben in volksreichen Städten, deren arme Bevölkerung fürs erste völlig ausreichte, um das Arbeiterbedürfniss der Fabrikanten zu befriedigen. So kamen nun die Kinder der am Orte der Unternehmung sesshaften Eltern in die Fabrik und verloren als solche den Schutz des Lehrlingsgesetzes.

(*b*) Es ist wahr, dieses Wachsthum an Macht und an produktiver Kraft hat England nicht seinen Handelsbeschränkungen, seiner Navigationsakte, seinen Handelsverträgen allein, sondern grossentheils auch seinen Eroberungen im Gebiet der Wissenschaften und Künste zu verdanken. Woher aber kommt es, dass in unsern Tagen eine Million englischer Fabrikarbeiter im Stande ist, die Arbeit von Hunderten von Millionen zu verrichten? Dies kommt von der grossen Nachfrage nach Manufakturprodukten, die es in Folge seiner weisen und energischen Politik im Ausland und hauptsächlich in seinen Colonien zu schaffen wusste; von dem weisen und kräftigen Schutz, den es seiner innern Industrie gewährte; von den grossen Prämien, die es vermittelst seines Patentgesetzes auf jede neue Erfindung setzte; von der ungemeinen Beförderung seiner innern Transportmittel durch Kunststrassen, Kanäle und Eisenbahnen.

(*c*) Die Einkommensverteilung im ganzen ist ein Resultat der Vermogensverteilung und der Art, wie das Arbeitseinkommen sich gestaltet. Man hat das Problem nach zwei Seiten hin zu fassen gesucht. Man hat Theorien und Formeln allgemeiner Art aufgestellt, wie das Vermögens- und Arbeitseinkommen sich in seinem

* Amended Syllabuses will come into force at the next examination, so that these papers must be taken only as a general indication of the scope of the examination. The new Syllabuses are on pages 158–159.

Verhältnis historisch und unter der Einwirkung bestimmter Ursachen ändere, und man hat ohne Rücksicht auf den Ursprung der Einkommensteile die Gesamtverteilung in ihrer thatsächlichen Gestaltung untersucht, ihre Ursachen zu fassen, die Ergebnisse zu formulieren sich bemüht. Der erstere Versuch entsprach dem kühneren Mut der älteren abstrakten Nationalökonomie. Wir sahen, wie Ricardo die Frage formulierte und beantwortete. Der ganze Socialismus wollte in ähnlich vorschneller Art beweisen, dass das Vermögen immer mehr, die Arbeit immer weniger erhalte.

(*d*) Ebenso bleibt die Sache, wenn nur einlösliche Noten existiren. Noten erscheinen einfach als Circulationsmittel, ihre Vermehrung durch eine Bank kommt der Goldvermehrung durch neue Bergwerke gleich. Zwischen Noten und Staatspapiergeld wird kein principieller Unterschied gemacht; beide sind Vermehrung der Circulationsmittel, Geld. So lange sie einlöslich sind, verdrängen sie Metallgeld, das ins Ausland geht, die nothwendige Menge von Circulationsmitteln bleibt aber erhalten, der Geldzu- und -abfluss nach dem Auslande ist nicht gehemmt und wird nach wie vor vom Handel der Privaten nach Bedürfniss besorgt.

(*e*) Jede Produktion ist mit einem Risiko verbunden, denn jedesmal liegt die Gefahr vor, dass die Produktion (technisch) misslingt. Denjenigen, der dieses Risiko trägt, bezeichnet man als Unternehmer im w. S. und demgemäss versteht man unter Unternehmung im w. S. die Vereinigung produktiver Kräfte zum Zwecke der Produktion auf eigene Rechnung und Gefahr. In diesem weiteren Sinne ist Jeder Unternehmer, der das Risiko der Produktion trägt, auch wenn er für den eigenen Bedarf selbst produziert oder durch seine Leute (Familienangehörige, Gesinde, Sklaven) produzieren lässt. Diese Art der Produktion—die Produktion für den eigenen Bedarf—ist die ursprüngliche und älteste. Erst später, in entwickelteren wirtschaftlichen Verhältnissen, wenn die Sonderung der Berufsbeschäftigungen sich vollzogen hat, treten Personen auf, welche zwar auf eigene Rechnung und Gefahr, aber gegen Entgelt und für fremde Personen Güter produzieren. Man nennt sie Unternehmer im e. S. und versteht unter Unternehmungen im e. S. die Vereinigung verschiedener produktiver Kräfte zum Zwecke der Produktion und des Absatzes von Tauschgütern auf eigene Rechnung und Gefahr.

(*f*) Mais l'essentiel était cependant les réformes que les agriculteurs devaient réaliser par eux-mêmes sous la pression du marché du monde. Un des hommes les plus expérimentés sur ce terrain, Sir James Caird, déclara que ce qui caractérisait alors surtout leur activité, c'était moins l'invention de nouveaux moyens techniques que l'application des méthodes qui avaient déjà été inaugurées auparavant par les plus capables.

On recourut à l'emploi de grands capitaux. De 1846 à 1856 on n'employa pas moins de 22,890,000 livres sterling pour le drainage, ce qui tripla le rapport. On laboura plus profondément, on recourut à la charrue à pelle et l'on employa en masse les engrais artificiels. Mais ce qui eut plus d'importance encore, ce fut qu'on remédia à la cherté de la main-d'œuvre en se servant partout de machines, ce qui réduisait considérablement les frais d'exploitation.

(*g*) Néanmoins les conclusions de la commission d'enquête ont été favorables au mouvement unioniste; la loi de 1825, qui en fut le résultat prévu, a été en somme satisfaisante. En effet cette loi, tout en interdisant les coalitions en général, fit exception pour les coalitions motivées par des questions de salaires et d'heures de travail. Sa seule imperfection consistait en certaines expressions vagues qui pouvaient permettre de la part de la magistrature une interprétation arbitraire du texte. Tout compte fait, et malgré l'opinion pessimiste de Place, la loi de 1825 a réalisé un progrès réel, puisqu'elle a reconnu légalement les unions ouvrières, ce qui permit à celles-ci de poursuivre et d'atteindre leur but. Sous ce régime de demi-liberté le mouvement unioniste prit rapidement un très grand essor.

(*h*) En développant et en perfectionnant le rouage mobilisateur du travail—l'industrie du placement—on peut étendre le marché, empêcher les écarts du taux des salaires et régulariser l'approvisionnement du travail, de même qu'en développant le commerce des grains on en a régularisé les prix et prévenu ou diminué les écarts de la surabondance et de la disette. Mais on pourrait réaliser un progrès de plus; on pourrait exhausser le niveau général des salaires sans abaisser celui des profits des entrepeneurs, et même améliorer leur situation, en modifiant, en perfectionnant la constitution des entreprises, en la rendant plus économique.

(*i*) En outre de ces banques, et plus récemment, se sont établies à Londres des banques étrangères, qui empruntent ce nom soit à leur origine, soit à la nature de leur clientèle, et s'adonnent plus spécialement aux placements internationaux, achats de papier étranger, opérations de change, etc.

En dehors des banques de Londres et de sa banlieue existent en Angleterre des banques provinciales qui longtemps exercèrent, concurremment avec la Banque d'Angleterre, la faculté d'émission. Mais de plus en plus elles renoncent à cette opération particulière pour demander aux dépôts leur principal moyen d'action et diriger leur politique dans le même sens que les banques de la capitale.

On sait qu'en Ecosse les banques ont gardé la faculté de libre émission des billets qu'elles exercent concurremment, sans vaines restrictions. Toutes ces banques sont par actions avec cette particularité que leurs actionnaires sont indéfiniment responsables. Les actionnaires de la *Bank of Scotland*, de la *Royal Bank*, et de la *British Linen Company* font seuls exceptions à ce principe en vertu des chartes particulières qui leur ont été accordées.

(*j*) Trois causes principales bornent la quantité offerte du travail de l'entrepreneur, et par conséquent maintiennent à un taux élevé le prix de cette espèce de travail.

C'est ordinairement l'entrepreneur d'une entreprise industrielle qui a besoin de trouver les fonds dont elle exige l'emploi. Je n'en tire pas la conséquence qu'il faut qu'il soit déjà riche, car il peut exercer son industrie avec des fonds d'emprunt ; mais il faut du moins qu'il soit solvable, connu pour un homme intelligent et prudent, rempli d'ordre et de probité, et que, par la nature de ses relations, il soit à portée de se procurer l'usage des capitaux qu'il ne possède pas par lui-même. Ces conditions excluent beaucoup de gens du nombre des concurrents.

En second lieu, ce genre de travail exige des qualités morales dont la réunion n'est pas commune.

Ce n'est pas tout ; un certain risque accompagne toujours les entreprises industrielles ; quelque bien conduites qu'on les suppose, elles peuvent échouer : nouvelle raison qui borne d'un autre côté la quantité de ce genre de services qui est offerte, et les rend un peu plus chers.

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. II.

[Only EIGHT questions to be answered.]

1. Explain briefly the terms Economics, Community, Production, Saving, and Rent.
2. What determines the amount of employment in a country ?
3. Classify the chief causes of differences in the productiveness of the industry of different countries.
4. Explain the meaning of Over-population. How would you try to ascertain whether a particular country was over-populated ?
5. What are the disadvantages of division of labour ?
6. Explain carefully the connexion between value and utility.
7. Show how the rate of interest is affected by inventions and war-loans.
8. 'As a matter of fact, a small proportion of the produce falling to the labourers is generally coincident with a high remuneration of labour.' Discuss this statement.
9. In what respects do wages and salaries differ from the earnings of persons working on their own account ?
10. Explain the effects of the discovery and development of new territory (e.g. America) upon the value of land (both urban and rural) in old and well-peopled countries (e.g. Western Europe).

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. III.

[Only EIGHT questions to be answered.]

1. Briefly explain the following :—

Legal tender ; Appreciation of Money ; Gresham's Law ; Money at Call ; Clearing House ; Marketable Securities.

2. Describe the metallic money of this country and state the regulations which govern its mintage and currency.

What is the effect of charging a seignorage upon standard money? State the arguments for and against a seignorage on the sovereign equivalent to the cost of mintage and maintenance.

3. Classify the assets of a large joint stock bank. What part of these assets can rightly be regarded as reserve?

Give some idea of the proportion of reserve to liabilities kept by different types of banks, explaining why the proportion varies.

4. Give a brief account of what is most characteristic in the privileges, the government, the influence, and the business of the Bank of England.

Illustrate your answer by comparisons with the banking systems of other countries.

5. Explain the significance of the variations in the rate of discount, specially noting their effect on general business and the wholesale markets.

How far can the future course of the discount rate be inferred from the daily quotations, or be otherwise foreseen?

6. Account for the English entrepôt trade. To what extent is it likely to be permanent?

7. Are there any economic grounds for preferring the trade carried on between one country (e.g. England) and another country (e.g. Germany) above that carried on between the first country and a third country (e.g. India)?

8. 'Taxes on commodities fall wholly on the consumer.' Examine this proposition.

9. How far do you consider the main features of the British system of taxes satisfy the canons of taxation?

10. Can the existence of State poor-relief be justified on purely economic grounds?

THE EXISTING BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

I.

(Candidates must attempt at least Two questions in each part of the paper, and not more than SEVEN in all.)

PART I.

1. Distinguish between the laws and the conventions of the Constitution, with instances.

2. What is the actual present relation of the Cabinet to Parliament (*a*) in legislation, (*b*) in executive work?

3. Estimate the influence of the House of Lords upon legislation.

4. 'The reverence for the Crown is nowhere stronger than in England; and however strong the aristocratic element and the Parliament may be, the English Constitution has remained a monarchy.' Discuss this statement.

5. Describe the functions of the Home Secretary.

6. Give an account of the powers and duties of the Controller and Auditor General.

7. Sketch the history of Parliamentary Reform since 1832, and estimate its effect upon (*a*) the position of the House of Lords, (*b*) the composition of the House of Commons.

8. Give an account of the supreme Appellate Tribunals of the Empire.

PART II.

9. Federalism is 'a compromise between the complete unification of the whole and the complete independence of the contracting units.' Illustrate this statement by a comparison of the Australian and Canadian Federal Constitutions.

10. What do you understand by the term 'colony'? To what parts of the British Empire would you apply it? Give reasons for your opinion

11. By what means is the legislative subordination of the Colonies to the Imperial Parliament secured, and how far does it extend?

12. What are the relations between the central government in India and the native states?

THE EXISTING BRITISH CONSTITUTION II.

[Candidates must attempt at least Two questions in each part, and not more than SEVEN in all.]

PART I.

1. Illustrate from the history of the British Colonies the conditions to be taken into account in determining for or against the introduction of responsible government in any particular colony.
2. Give a short account of the organization and work of the India Office.
3. What are the relations of the Colonial Office to—(*a*) New Zealand, (*b*) the West Indian Colonies, (*c*) Southern Rhodesia?
4. Give a short description of the practical steps hitherto taken towards Imperial Federation.

PART II.

5. What are the chief characteristic features of the development of English local government since 1832?
6. What are the proper authorities for dealing with—
   (*a*) a refusal to pay rates,
   (*b*) a pauper lunatic,
   (*c*) highways,
   (*d*) police?
7. Describe the organization and powers of the local government authorities in a rural parish.
8. To what extent, and by what means, do central departments exercise control over the appointments of officials by local authorities?
9. Describe and comment on the 'committee system' in English local government.
10. By what means are local authorities (*a*) compelled to carry out the law, (*b*) restrained within the limits of the law?
11. What are the sources of revenue of a county council.
12. Summarize the public health powers of—(*a*) the Local Government Board, and (*b*) an Urban District Council.

MATHEMATICS. I.

1. Find m and n, when $12^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 6^{-\frac{2}{3}} \div 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^m \times 3^n$.

   Show that $\log_a b \times \log_b a = 1$.

2. Evaluate:
   (1) $\dfrac{36{\cdot}45 \times 2{\cdot}456}{378{\cdot}4 \times {\cdot}9371}$,
   (2) $(7342)^{\frac{2}{3}} \div ({\cdot}04378)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
   correctly to four significant figures.
3. Draw roughly the graph of $y = 5^x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 4$, and with its help estimate the value of x which satisfies $5^x = 100x + 18$.
4. Show that the sum of the roots of the equation
   $$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \text{ is } -\frac{b}{a}.$$
   State and prove the corresponding theorem relating to the sum of the roots of a rational integral equation in x of the n^{th} degree, showing clearly your hypotheses.
5. Write down the first five and the r^{th} terms of $(1 - x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\log_{10}(1 - x)$ expanded in ascending powers of x, when $1 > x > -1$. Why is this condition necessary?

   Obtain from these expansions the values of
   $$\frac{1}{\sqrt{{\cdot}99}} \text{ and of } \log_{10} 19,$$
   given $\log_{10} 2 = {\cdot}30103$ and $\log_e 10 = 2{\cdot}3026$]

PAPERS SET AT THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION FOR RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS IN OCTOBER, 1904.

ECONOMICS I.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. What is meant by 'a rich country'? Are (*a*) Germany, (*b*) Australia, (*c*) India, (*d*) the Transvaal, rich or poor?

2. Explain the effect of increase of population upon the productiveness of industry.

3. What are the principal causes of the greater productiveness of industry in modern as compared with ancient and mediæval times?

4. 'Capital sets industry in motion.' Explain and criticise this proposition.

5. Account for the high earnings of labour in 'new countries.'

6. Show why free competition has not reduced the advantages of all occupations to an equality.

7. Explain the causes of changes in the average rate of interest.

8. Is the share of the landowner in the distribution of wealth likely to increase or decrease in importance in the future?

9. 'Nicht infolge der Steuerzahlung, sondern infolge der Tatsache, dass die Steuer die Kosten jedes Besitzwechsels erhöht und dass daher ein solcher steuerpflichtiger Besitzwechsel weit seltener eintritt, als es ohne diese Verteuerung der Fall wäre, stellt sich der Wert von Grund und Boden um einen entsprechenden Betrag niedriger, als er sich bei Fehlen der Steuer stellen würde.' Translate this passage and comment on it by way of illustration or criticism.

ECONOMICS II.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. Estimate the effect upon modern economics of the introduction of mathematical methods of analysis. Refer particularly in your answer to the development of the theory of value.

2. Point out some of the principal difficulties involved in the measurement of changes in general prices.

3. How far does economic theory assist us in attempting to ascertain the ultimate incidence of a customs duty?

4. Trace out some of the more important results which would follow from the complete amalgamation of all English banks.

5. 'Aux avantages que présentent les banques se mêlent des inconvénients. Le fond qui sert de gage aux billets peut être diminué par de fausses spéculations par des prêts forcés ou imprudents. Il se peut aussi qu'on multiplie avec excès les billets, et que le numéraire, devenu moins utile, se resserre ou passe à l'étranger. Alors, si quelque circonstance fait porter à la banque une masse de ses papiers, une crise se déclare, et le remède est difficile à trouver. Permettre la suspension des payements, c'est donner à la fraude l'appui de la force.' Translate and comment on this passage (written in 1837).

6. Consider the advantages, under modern economic conditions, of speculative dealing; and point out some of the abuses to which it is liable.

7. Describe the principal periodic fluctuations in the money market; and briefly indicate any other considerations which should be taken into account in determining the best time to bring out a new loan.

8. Forecast the probable future of trusts or similar industrial combinations.

9. Can you justify the claim of the industrial capitalist to a share, in the shape of interest, of the national dividend?

ECONOMIC HISTORY.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. 'There can be little doubt that in the solidarity of the kindred under tribal custom we have to do with the strongest instinct which everywhere moulded tribal society' (Seebohm). Discuss this statement.

2. Give some account of the general features of the gild system in England and contrast it with that prevailing in Germany and France.

3. Describe the breakdown of serfdom in England.

4. What are the standard works and chief manuscript sources that you would consult if you were to write the economic history of England or any European country in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries?

5. In how far has the economic development of France and England been directly moulded by their respective monarchs and ministers?

6. Contrast the English colonisation of the seventeenth century with that of any great empire of the ancient world and with the system of colonisation pursued by any modern nation.

7. Describe the development of English shipping after the repeal of the Navigation Acts?

8. What have been the chief phases in the growth of capitalism in England?

9. Contrast the chartered companies of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries.

10. In how far has English trade been affected by treaties with foreign powers?

11. Give some account of the status of the apprentice between 1563 and 1814.

12. Estimate the part played by London in the economic life of the English nation.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL IDEAS.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. Illustrate briefly, by examples, the dependence of political ideas upon contemporary political conditions.

2. Describe and criticise the measures suggested by Plato and by Aristotle respectively for regulating the numbers and the quality of the population. Are there any signs of a recognition in our own time of the importance of this question?

3. Explain Aristotle's conception of an 'Aristocracy,' distinguishing it from a 'Polity' and from an 'Oligarchy.' Do you consider that this conception is a useful one in political science?

4. Compare the views of Aristotle on education with modern ideas on the same subject.

5. Explain the meaning in mediæval thought of the terms 'lex æterna,' 'lex naturæ,' 'lex humana,' and 'lex divina,' and their relation to one another.

6 In what sense may the mediæval theory of the State be described as theocratic? State the extremist positions assumed by the adherents of the Empire on the one hand and of the Church on the other.

7. Give some account of the doctrine of tyrannicide. Show why it had special prominence (i) in ancient Greece, (ii) in the sixteenth century.

8. Explain how it is that the theory of the Social Contract could be used with equal facility to justify absolute monarchy or absolute democracy. Do you consider that this theory contains any elements of value to political science?

9. On what different grounds has punishment been justified? Do you consider that any of these justifications are sufficient?

10. Analyse and criticise the conception of a 'General Will.'

11. Give the case for 'Anarchy' as set forth by any one of its more prominent exponents, and add any criticisms of your own.

12. Explain the position of the Revisionists among the German Socialists.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. 'Il est de la nature d'une république qu'elle n'ait qu'un petit territoire; sans cela elle ne peut guère subsister . . . . L'esprit de la monarchie est la guerre et l'agrandissement, l'esprit de la république est la paix et la modération' Is this dictum supported by the history of the Greek and Italian republics?

2. Estimate the extent and importance of the influence of the Roman Empire upon the political development of Western Europe.

3. Trace the growth of the idea of 'nationality' in Europe.

4. Translate and comment on the following passage:
'Il n'exista peut-être dans aucune partie du monde de causes plus fécondes de succès pour les auteurs d'un bouleversement social. Divisée en une multitude de gouvernements divers, l'Europe offre peu de bases d'une résistance commune, et la première grande nation continentale qui change la face de la société, n'a à redouter que des membres désunis. D'après le caractère qu'a pris la politique de l'Europe depuis le dernier siècle, et la nature des conventions sur lesquelles on l'a fondée, il est devenu difficile d'ébranler, pour un intérêt commun, trente souverains qui se craignent tous, et que leurs ministres ont accoutumés depuis cent ans à établir leur sûreté sur l'indifférence pour les dangers de tous les Etats, qu'ils soupçonnent pouvoir leur nuire un jour' (1792).

5. Translate, with comment:
'Die europäischen Kulturvölker, welche seit Menschenaltern ihre gesellschaftlichen Ansprüche durch Verweisung auf England rechtfertigten, haben stets verkannt, dass der constitutionelle Musterstaat seine Verfassung lediglich durch die Fortbildung seines Verwaltungsrechts gewonnen hat, und dass die erstrebte Freiheit nach diesem Vorbild nur dadurch entstehen kann, wenn jedes Volk sein Verwaltungsrecht und seine Verwaltungsorgane in gleichem Sinne der Stetigkeit und Gerechtigkeit mit der heutigen Ordnung der Gesellschaft verbindet' (Gneist, 1872).

6. Contrast the position of ministers in Great Britain and Prussia in their relations towards (i) Parliament, (ii) the Crown.

7. Compare the relations of the Federal Government to the State Governments in (i) Germany *or* Switzerland, and (ii) Canada.

8. Give an account of some of the ways in which undue rigidity of written constitutions is avoided in European states.

9. What is meant by 'bureaucratic government'? Illustrate from modern European history its advantages and disadvantages.

10. Give an account of the attempts made in any two European states to deal with the political problems arising from racial differences within those states.

11. Compare the working of parliamentary institutions in the United States and Germany.

12. What is meant by 'administrative law'? To what extent does it exist in Great Britain?

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. How far has modern investigation modified the dictum that 'from the Briton and the Roman of the fifth century we have received nothing'?

2. 'The reign of Henry II. initiates the rule of law.' Explain and illustrate.

3. Translate with comments:

(*a*) 'Annuit rex et statuit, ut ab eo tempore in reliquum, nunquam per dationem baculi pastoralis vel annuli quisquam de episcopatu aut abbatiâ per regem vel quamlibet laicam manum in Angliâ investiretur; concedente quoque Anselmo ut nullus in prælationem electus, pro hominio quod regi faceret, consecratione suscepti honoris privaretur' (A.D. 1107).

(*b*) 'De appellationibus si emiserint, ab archidiacono debent procedere ad episcopum, ab episcopo ad archiepiscopum. Et si archiepiscopus defecerit in justitia exhibenda, ad dominum regem perveniendum est postremo, ut præcepto ipsius in curia archiepiscopi controversia terminetur, ita quod non debet ulterius procedere absque assensu domini regis' (A.D. 1164).

(*c*) 'Et ad habendum commune consilium regni, de auxilio assidendo aliter quam in tribus casibus prædictis, vel de scutagio assidendo, summoneri faciemus archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates, comites, et majores barones, sigillatim per litteras nostras; et præterea faciemus summoneri in generali, per vicecomites et ballivos nostros, omnes illos qui de nobis tenent in capite . . . . , et in omnibus litteris illius summonitionis causam summonitionis exprimemus' (A.D. 1215).

(*d*) 'Item mandatum est singulis vicecomitibus per Angliam quod venire faciant duos milites de legalioribus, probioribus et discretioribus militibus singulorum comitatuum ad regem Londoniis in octavis prædictis in forma supradicta. Item in forma prædicta scribitur civibus Eboraci, civibus Lincolniæ, et ceteris burgis Angliæ, quod mittant in forma prædicta duos de discretioribus, legalioribus et probioribus tam civibus quam burgensibus' (A.D. 1264).

4. Describe and illustrate the growth of parliamentary control over (*a*) the raising, (*b*) the expenditure, of public money.

5. Describe the constitutional experiments of the Lancastrian period.

6. 'The House of Commons was supposed originally to be no part of the standing government of this country. It was considered as a control, issuing immediately from the people, and speedily to be resolved into the mass from whence it arose. In this respect it was in the higher part of government what juries are in the lower.' Comment on this.

7. Trace the rise of the system of 'Cabinet Government' in England.

8. Sketch the development of the control exercised by parliament over the Armed Forces of the Crown.

9. Wherein lies the constitutional importance of the reign of William III.?

10. Give an account of some of the chief law cases affecting (*a*) the relations between the individual subject and the Crown as Executive, (*b*) the freedom of the press.

11. Estimate the nature and extent of the power of the monarch in government during the reign of Queen Victoria.

12. Into what groups may the British Dominions, outside the United Kingdom, be divided according to their various forms of government? Give examples of each group.

GENERAL PAPER.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. Discuss the question whether the study of economics can be profitably pursued apart from the study of political science.

2. 'It is worthy of observation that amongst all the ideas and feelings which led to the French Revolution, the idea and the taste for political liberty, properly so called, were the last to manifest themselves and the first to disappear' (de Tocqueville). Comment on this.

3. How far is it true that the success of the nationalist movements in the nineteenth century has hindered the growth of political liberty?

4. Explain some of the difficulties involved in the State regulation of wages.

5. When and for what purposes is national and municipal borrowing justifiable?

6. Define and discuss 'the historical method.'

7. Illustrate, from the history of any one State in the nineteenth century, the causes of the adoption and maintenance of a system of 'protection.'

8. What is the true nature and working of the 'Concert of Europe'?

9. State and describe the main factors which have made the present law of nations an actuality.

10. Can a neutral merchantman, bound to a neutral port, be seized by a belligerent man-of-war for carrying contraband?

11. The attaché of a foreign legation in London enters a jeweller's shop, in Regent Street, and while inspecting goods abstracts a valuable ring. The jeweller calls in the police. Say whether the police can arrest the offender, and whether the jeweller can prosecute him in an English court or in a court of his home State.

12. What is the position of an individual who has acquired a foreign nationality through naturalisation without having lost his natural born citizenship?

13. Discuss the influence of geographical features upon strategy (i) in Central Europe, (ii) in European Russia.

14. What kinds of physical feature and contrast form the most 'natural' frontiers? Illustrate your answer by actual instances.

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